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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 183

June 12, 1965

No. 4452

CONTENTS

Company News	604
Correspondence	608
Drug Testing in South Africa	600
Goods Stolen from Maker	602
Hospital Pharmacy Forum	610
In Parliament	603
International Photo Exposition	613
Leading Articles:	
Imports of Chemicals	609
Patents 1964	609
Narcotic Drugs 1964	603
New Products	607
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:	
Council Meeting	611
Photo Cine Fair	614
Representatives' Association	600
Star Packs 1965	605
Statutory Committee Report	608
Topical Reflections	599
Weights and Measures Act, 1963	601

Business Changes	604	N.H.S. Statistics	601
Coming Events	619	Overseas Visits	604
Commercial Television	620	Patents	616
Contemporary Themes	620	Personalities	604
Deaths	604	Prescribers' Press	620
Information for Manufacturers	606	Print and Publicity	619
Legal Reports	602	Sport	599
Local Officers	599	Trade Notes	606
New Companies	619	Trade Report	617
		Wills	619

Index to Advertisers, p. 6. Classified Advertisements, p. 32.

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 183

JUNE 12, 1965

No. 4452

N.H.S. Remuneration

NEW COSTS INQUIRY PLANNED IN 1966

A NEW full scale inquiry into the cost of providing the pharmaceutical service under National Health Service will be planned for April and May 1966.

That was decided at the May meeting of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee. A circular sent by the Committee to secretaries of pharmaceutical committees says the inquiry is needed because of the changes that have taken place since the 1962 inquiry, particularly the abolition of prescription charges. A meeting to discuss preliminary arrangements for the inquiry was held at the Ministry of Health on May 31. (Activity sampling for a chemists' remuneration survey in Scotland started at 114 pharmacies in Scotland on April 5.) Representatives of the Committee have been meeting officers of the Ministry for discussions on details of the review procedure necessary to bring present N.H.S. remuneration up-to-date. Arrangements were made for the necessary calculations to be carried out so soon as the indices for 1964 (on which the calculations will be based) are available. To cover the recent increase in the cost of glass containers the Ministry of Health has agreed that the container allowance shall be increased from 1.8d. per prescription to 1.9d. per prescription with effect from May 1. The Ministry has agreed that retrospective payments should be made to pharmacists supplying oxygen therapy equipment on the basis of 25s. for each new order for equipment presented between April 1, 1964 and March 31, 1965.

British Standards

MORE DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS

AMONG the draft standards circulated for comment by the British Standards Institution, are the following:—D65/3832 Edible olive oil (revision of B.S.630) and D65/4071 Medicine measures Part 3: Plastics measures of 50-mil capacity and Part 4: Plastics medicine measuring spoons of 5-mil capacity (supplement to B.S.3221). An amendment slip has been issued, reference P.D.5502, in respect of B.S.1133. Packaging Code, section 21:1964, Transparent cellulose films, plastics films, metal foil and flexible laminates. A revised standard (B.S.733) for density bottles, has been published. The new standard is based upon the old definition of the litre but the B.S.I. is con-

sidering, in consultation with Government departments and scientific and industrial organisations, appropriate ways of implementing in British Standards that use the millimetre as the unit of volume, the decision of the twelfth *Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures* that the term "litre" should in future be a special name for the decimetre cube.

Water Resources

URGENT REMINDER ON LICENSING

THE Federation of British Industries has issued an urgent reminder to its member companies that under the terms of the Water Resources Act, 1963, all persons who abstract water from private sources must apply to their local River Authority for a Licence of Right before June 30. Failure to do so will result in a loss of their entitlement to a Licence of Right, regardless of whose fault it is that an application has not been submitted. Application forms are obtainable from the relevant River Authority. If there is any doubt on the part of the water user as to whether his abstraction should be covered by a Licence of Right then he should submit his application and mark

it "without prejudice." If it is later found that a Licence is not required then the application can be withdrawn. The Federation has also emphasised that those industrial concerns taking water from canals and who have not yet been approached by the British Waterways Board on the subject of licensing should make immediate application directly to their River Authority, again marking it "without prejudice."

Resale Prices Act

MORE REGISTERED GOODS

TESTERS for photographic flash and lighting equipment (Brussels Nomenclature number 90.28) are included in the fourth list of classes of goods of which particulars are entered in the register kept by The Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements under Section 6 of the Resale Prices Act, 1964. The list completes the classification of goods registered under the Act. No further lists are to be issued unless it becomes necessary to rectify any errors in or omissions from the existing lists.

Food Additives

MEMORANDUM ON TESTING

A MEMORANDUM has been published on procedure for submissions on food additives and on methods of toxicity testing (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.). It explains the procedures followed by the Government departments responsible under the Food and Drugs Acts for that work, and sets out the scientific evidence that the commit-



RECORDING DRUG HISTORY: The making of a film on cephaloridine by the Glaxo Group in which the development of the antibiotic is traced and its sponsorship by the National Research Development Corporation is recorded. The photograph shows the team responsible in the N.R.D.C. board room: (left to right): B. K. Kelly (Medical Research Council (Computer Services Unit)); Professor E. P. Abraham (Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, Oxford); Dr. B. J. A. Bard (chief executive, applied sciences department, N.R.D.C.); Dr. J. C. Cain (deputy chief executive, applied sciences department, N.R.D.C.); A. Bide (director, Glaxo Group, Ltd.), and D. Lindon (contracts manager, Glaxo Group, Ltd.).

tees advising Ministers will need to have submitted to them before they are likely to be satisfied as to the safety of a particular additive. The memorandum is intended as a guide to commercial and other organisations concerned with the use of food additives.

Agricultural Chemicals

MORE APPROVED PRODUCTS

THE Agricultural Departments of the United Kingdom announce that the following additional products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemicals Approval Scheme.

Fungicides

FENTIN HYDROXIDE. For the control of potato blight. WETTABLE POWDERS:—Du-ter 20 (Mi-Dox, Ltd.).

MANCOZEB WITH ZINEB. For the control of apple scab and blackcurrant leaf spot. WETTABLE POWDERS:—Karamate (Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.).

QUINTOZENE DUSTS:—Tri-P.C.N.B. (F. Bos, Ltd.).

Herbicides

2, 4-DB WITH MCPA POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS:—Perseclat (Shell Chemical Co., Ltd.).

LINURON WETTABLE POWDERS:—Afalon (Hoechst Chemicals, Ltd.).

Chemists' Retail Sales

BOARD OF TRADE STATISTICS

THE index of retail sales by chemists and photographic dealers in February was 100 (average monthly sales in 1961=100), an increase of 5 per cent. over the same period a year earlier. Figures recently issued by the Board of Trade also reveal the following indices for the month:—

Independent retailers	97 (+3 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	103 (+7 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	96 (+1 per cent.)

In March the index was 103, an increase of 7 per cent. over March 1964. The corresponding indices for groups of traders were:—

Independent retailers	102 (+6 per cent.)
Multiple retailers	105 (+10 per cent.)
Co-operative societies	97 (no change)

The figures do not allow for receipts under the National Health Service.

Pesticides

SUGGESTED COMMON NAMES

COMMENTS on the following suggested names for pesticides are sought by the British Standards Institution. They should be addressed to Mr. D. G. Berry, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W.1.

PROPOSED COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME
Butacarb	3,5-di- <i>t</i> -butylphenyl <i>N</i> -methylcarbamate
Captafol	<i>N</i> -(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)-cyclohex-4-ene-1,2-dicarboximide <i>N</i> -(1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethylthio)-tetrahydrophthalimide
Chlordecone	decachloropentaacyclo[3,3,2,0 ^{2,6} ,0 ^{3,9} ,10]-decan-4-one decachloro-octahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2 <i>H</i> -cyclobuta- <i>cd</i> -pentalen-2-one
(The name declorone was previously proposed for this compound.)	
Cyanthoate	<i>S</i> - <i>N</i> -(1-cyano-1-methylethyl)-carbamoylmethyl diethyl phosphorothiolate
Dinethon	2-ethoxymethyl-4,6-dinitrophenol

Diphenamid	<i>NN</i> -dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide
Dithionate	dimethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -methoxymethyl)-carbamoylmethyl phosphorothiolothionate <i>OO</i> -dimethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -methoxymethyl)carbamoylmethyl phosphorodithioate
Meditationate	dimethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -methoxyethylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorothiolothionate <i>OO</i> -dimethyl <i>S</i> -(<i>N</i> -methoxyethylcarbamoylmethyl) phosphorodithioate
Phosalone	<i>S</i> -(6-chloro-2-oxobenzoxazolin-3-yl)methyl diethyl phosphorothiolothionate <i>S</i> -(6-chloro-2-oxobenzoxazolin-3-yl)methyl <i>OO</i> -diethyl phosphorodithioate
Trifluralin	<i>aaa</i> -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>NN</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine

Sulphuric Acid

PRODUCTION IN FIRST QUARTER

PRODUCTION of sulphuric acid (100 per cent. H₂SO₄) in the quarter ended March 31 by members of the National Sulphuric Acid Association was 805,990 tons representing 90.6 per cent. of capacity. Sales in the quarter totalled 825,155 tons.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Representatives

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

ALL four outgoing members of the committee of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association (Messrs. D. Walsh, T. Dempsey, B. Duffy and S. Gardiner) were re-elected at the Association's annual meeting in Dublin on April 30. The president (Mr. M. F. Walsh) described the decision to affiliate to the Workers' Union of Ireland as "the outstanding event of the year." Since July 1, 1964, the Association had been able, for the first time, to give a trade union service to registered members. The Association was being given at least a page in the Irish Pharmaceutical Association's magazine *An Cogaisceoir* in order to carry out their "lone but courageous effort at communication." A loss of £80 on the annual dinner and dance had, he said, been a bitter disappointment to the organisers, but they had decided to give the project one last trial in the hope that 1964's *débâcle* would not be repeated. Welcoming the formation of the British Medical Representatives' Association, he said they would watch its progress with interest. The Association had received requests from Northern Ireland for information regarding the possibility of forming a similar association. Plans for the future included the holding of a seminar on marketing and sales as applicable to conditions in the Republic; a complete survey of all representatives operating in the medical and pharmaceutical fields, and the circulation of a questionnaire for confidential data on remuneration, commission, insurance, and pension schemes and other fringe benefits or incentives of members. It was hoped to arrange early meetings with the Irish Medical Association and the Irish Medical Union in order to work out

a *modus operandi* for members calling on the medical profession. Mr. Walsh added that Mr. R. Nutty, Cork, was shortly succeeding Mr. Dempsey on the committee. The Secretary (Mr. Sean Gardiner) reported a membership of thirty-eight, in addition to twenty-three trade union members. Mr. D. Flanagan said that fifty members had made use of the Association's health insurance scheme. He urged all members to increase premiums to meet the steeply rising costs of hospital maintenance and treatment. The treasurer (Mr. M. Martin) reported a profit of £145 on the year's activities. On the suggestion of Mr. G. Stockwell, it was decided to inquire whether pharmacists were eligible for the British Medical Association course in the National University of Ireland.

International Students

CONGRESS ARRANGEMENTS ANNOUNCED

THE eleventh congress of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation, being held in Bray, co. Wicklow, September 1-11, is expected to attract 170 delegates from thirty member countries. The organisers (the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association) have secured the consent of the Minister for Health (Mr. O'Malley) to perform the official opening on September 4. The following is a summary of the arrangements:—

SEPTEMBER 1: Arrival of delegates. Irish cabaret at Crofton Bray Head hotel (evening).

SEPTEMBER 2: Bus tour of Dublin (morning). Reception by Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (afternoon). "Welcome to Ireland" dinner (evening).

SEPTEMBER 3: Tour of pharmaceutical manufacturing premises (morning). Visit to Abbey theatre (evening).

SEPTEMBER 4: Official opening by Minister for Health and general assembly meeting (afternoon).

SEPTEMBER 5: All-Ireland hurling final or all-day tour of Wicklow.

SEPTEMBER 6: General assembly.

SEPTEMBER 7: All-day tour.

SEPTEMBER 8: Symposium.

SEPTEMBER 9: All-day tour by radio train.

SEPTEMBER 10: Shopping in Dublin. Farewell dinner and dance (evening).

The high standard of the arrangements has, of necessity, involved a financial outlay greater than the Association can defray from its own funds. The Association is therefore appealing to all Irish pharmacists for generous donations towards the cost. Contributions should be sent to Congress Reception Committee, P.O. Box 146, College of Pharmacy, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE NORTH

THE annual conference of the Ulster Chemists' Association is being held at the Northern Counties hotel, Portrush, co. Antrim, October 8-10.

PRESCRIPTIONS dispensed in Northern Ireland during January numbered 632,051 (441,992 forms). Total cost was £381,017 (£31,453 net), an average of 144.68d. per prescription (120-54d. net).

NEWS IN BRIEF

SMITH Kline & French Foundation gave £36,693 in grants for medical and scientific research during 1964.

THE Industrial Pest Control Association has elected Mr. D. Boocock (S.D.C. Pesticides, Ltd.) *President* and Mr. D. M. Simpson (Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd.) *Vice-president*.

NEWCASTLE Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society has arranged with British Railways for a special train to run from Newcastle to London on July 25, calling at Durham, Darlington, York and Doncaster to enable so many northern pharmacists as possible to attend the Society's special general meeting. Further details are obtainable from Mr. H. Mackley, 19 Sefton Avenue, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6.

SPORT

Bowls

ULSTER CHEMISTS' BOWLING ASSOCIATION. The sixteenth Annual Bowling Tournament was played at the Belmont bowling green, Belfast, Northern Ireland, on May 26. Prizes were presented by Miss Susan Jacobs, daughter of the captain (Mr. L. Jacobs). Mr. Jacobs thanked the president and committee of the Belmont bowling club for the use of the green, and all others who contributed to the success of the occasion. *Results: Jack Caldwell rose bowl*, J. Wellwood, *Ulster Chemists' cup* (representatives), W. Cairns. *Chemists' section*, T. I. O'Rourke; H. M. Hamilton; T. Gray; S. T. Marks (consolation). *Representatives' section*, J. Scott; J. McCullough; H. McGown; J. H. McKeague (consolation).

Golf

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY. A meeting was held at Langley Park golf club on May 26 at which a Stableford competition was played for the following prizes. *Results: Widdocks Memorial trophy and Printar Industries, Ltd. prize*, 1, F. R. Jamieson, Woodcote Park, 39 pts.; 2, B. Stephenson, Shooters Hill, 37 pts.; 3, G. G. Jamieson, Croham Hurst, 35 pts. *Bobby Locke trophy* (15 and over handicap), D. Hobern, Walton Heath, 36 pts. *Scratch to fourteen handicap prize*, E. Jobling, Northwood, 33 pts. *Visitors' prizes*: 1, R. Raymond, Laleham, 35 pts.; 2, J. Briggs, Ifield, 35 pts.

ULSTER CHEMISTS' GOLFING ASSOCIATION. A meeting sponsored by Dobbin & Steward, Ltd., was held at Helen's bay golf club on April 21 in which the Pill Punchers' team (captain, A. Boyd) defeated the Bag Men's team (captain, D. Coffey) by five matches to three in a competition for the *Apothecaries' cup*. *Results*: (prize winners), 1, H. Mahood and C. Hall, 61½ strokes; 2, B. Flatley and W. Boyd, 63½ strokes; 3, J. Watson and J. Kennedy, 64 strokes. Captains for 1966 are, retail, J. J. Farrelly; wholesale, T. Jordan. *The Groves' cup competition* was held at Bangor golf club on May 5. Prizes were presented by Mr. A. E. Atkinson (managing director, R. J. Groves & Son, Ltd.). *Results: Groves' cup*, N. Weir (18), 36 pts.; runner-up, J. R. Ross (16), 36 pts. *A Section*, B. Flatley (3), 35 pts. *B Section*, M. McKay (12), 35 pts. *C Section*, J. Hogg (18), 35 pts.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Croydon.—*Chairman*, A. L. Smith; *Vice-chairman and Assistant Secretary*, J. E. Richardson; *Treasurer*, O. H. Marshall; *Secretary*, E. Titterington, 76 Warminster Road, London, S.E.25.

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Leeds.—*Chairman*, M. Gordon; *Vice-chairman*, F. Mitchell; *Secretary*, K. R. Rutter. (The Harrogate and Pontefract and Castleford Branches of the N.P.U. recently amalgamated with the Leeds Branch.)

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Branch Representatives

There was an air of normality about the meeting of Branch Representatives which was in complete contrast with the turbulence of the previous evening, and the (almost) anticlimax was welcome to those who take a serious interest in pharmaceutical political affairs. The motion standing in the name of the Colchester branch was one of importance, calling as it did for a period of preliminary notice to enable branches to consider, with the deliberation felt to be necessary, important proposals from the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. It was perhaps too much to expect that the Council would allow itself to be tied down in the matter of dates, and Mr. F. W. Adams may have been justified in the observation that the question of what constituted "adequate" time was controversial. Mr. Adams went so far as to say that the wording tied the Council down to an unduly hampering timetable and that to predict the "right" time was impossible. The explanation advanced by the Secretary and Registrar was convincing enough—coupled with a promise to bear the substance of the complaint in mind—to sway the meeting, and the motion was lost. Nevertheless, the substance of the complaint was not without foundation, for the proposals for "reforming" the Council—I have put the word in inverted commas since it has other connotations which might not be flattering—were circulated at a very inconvenient moment for branches. If the timing was with malice aforethought, the objective failed. If, on the other hand, it was routine, then the question of timing was singularly inept. I confess I was unable to appreciate the urgency of changing the procedure in the radical manner proposed. I think that the Colchester branch was right to give the subject an airing. They probably noted, as I did, that Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, in his presidential report to the annual meeting, expressed disappointment that the branches had turned down the proposals for a new constitution of the Council. He hoped, he said, that the force of the arguments for those changes would become better appreciated as time went on. There may be a case for altering the composition of the Council. It was the nature of the alterations proposed which met with disapproval.

Special General Meeting

The news to the effect that the special general meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society is to be held on July 27 is proof of the determination of the Council to seek the decision which was denied them in what must go down in history as the extraordinary general meeting of 1965. The issue is clear, being none other than an appeal to the membership to give its Council a mandate to proceed towards an improved professional status for pharmacy—and for pharmacists. The abandoned meeting of May 19 has been of immense value in its demonstration of the dangers of taking matters for granted. Corporate bodies are not averse to accepting the benefits accruing from the fact that their pharmacists are members of the Society. But, as we have seen, there comes a time when there is a conflict between commercial policy and professional aspirations. An opportunity presents itself on July 27 for pharmacists, wherever engaged, to put their profession first.

Education

The recent issue dealing with education will be most helpful to those who have given hostages to fortune by embarking on a career in pharmacy. The opportunities offered today are boundless and no avenue is closed. The principal handicap of the diploma course of the Pharmaceutical Society has always been—until recent times—that the acquisition of the diploma marked the end of the road. Only by going back to the beginning was it possible to reach out in a fresh direction. The degree will have solved that problem.

DRUG TESTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Bill proposes stricter control of new drugs

A BILL which makes provision for the setting up of a council with sweeping powers to control the sale in South Africa of all forms of drugs was published in the Republic on April 23. It provides that every drug would have to be examined and approved by the council before it could be offered for sale. Fines of up to £250 or six months' imprisonment are stipulated for first convictions and up to £500 or 12 months imprisonment, or both, for second and subsequent offences. Any drug can be excluded from the provisions of the measure if the council members unanimously agree to recommend that its sale should not be controlled. Drugs supplied by pharmacists on a doctor's prescription are excluded from one provision which insists that bottles must be labelled with their registration number and the generic name of the drug. The Minister will have powers to appoint a Register of Drugs whose function will be to keep a list of approved drugs. Manufacturers of drugs which fail to obtain approval will be able to appeal to a Drugs Control Appeal Board. Drugs which at present are sold without restriction will fall under the measure and manufacturers will, within a six-month period after the Bill becomes law, apply for registration. Provision is made for the protection of trade secrets. At present, in the main, only those drugs classified as habit-forming come under control.

Comments by Health Minister

According to the Minister of Health the Drugs Control Bill provides new machinery under which a body of impartial scientific experts may lay down standards and exercise control of the use of drugs in South Africa. He said new medicines were being placed on the market at a rate of about 200 a month. Many of those medicines, while beneficial to certain organs of the body, might also be harmful to other organs if not properly administered. It was not always safe to assume that if a medicine did not show any detrimental effects on a rat during experimental stages that no such effects would result when applied to human beings. He knew of many cases where experiments had shown a difference in result between one animal and another and between one human being and another. In the case of thalidomide, for example, no ill effects were shown by animals in Germany, whereas the same animals were affected in Britain. Existing legislation provided for control over three main groups of therapeutic materials—poisons, habit-forming medicines and potentially harmful medicines. A drugs control council—an entirely independent body on which eleven people would serve—would be established, and in this connection he thought it might be advisable to include a lawyer among the council's members. One of the duties of the council would be to register drugs, their dangers, uses and dosages. The council would provide a monthly report to the medical and

dental profession and to pharmacists to bring that information to their attention. Where the council decided that it was not desirable that a drug should be

REPRESENTATIVES' ASSOCIATION

Inaugural dinners in London and Provinces

AN enormous response from all over the United Kingdom and interest from many parts of the world was reported at the recent meetings of the British Medical Representatives' Association. Branches in London and East Midlands held inaugural dinners at which it was reported that membership of the Association had reached 150 and that branches had also been established in the Home Counties, in Manchester for the North region, and in Torquay for the West of England. Meetings are also pending in Kent, Surrey, Bournemouth and in Wales and Scotland. At the London dinner, Dr. R. W. RIDDELL, vice-president of the Association, expressed profound apologies of Arthur Dickson Wright, M.S., F.R.C.S. (president of the association), on being unable to attend. Dr. Riddell said it was remarkable how the Association had progressed during its five months' existence. Doctors looked to representatives to keep them informed by presenting advice succinctly and often in a provoking manner. The ideals of the Association were such that it must gather momentum and succeed. MR. G. TEELING SMITH said that one of the reasons for the introduction of the Association was the criticism directed at the representatives in connection with the National Health Service. He told the representatives present "you should not call upon a doctor unless you have something to say." He pointed out that it had been calculated it cost the industry £1 - £1 5s. per representative-call on a doctor, yet many representatives had merely dashed in and out of a surgery "in a matter of seconds." Nevertheless, during an inquiry 30 per cent. of general practitioners rated medical representatives as essential, whilst 40 per cent. of doctors interviewed considered that the representatives were of "limited value." Mr. Teeling Smith said that he would like to see a higher proportion of doctors give a higher rating but that would only depend upon "what the doctor received from representatives' visits." He emphasised that if the representatives and the Association

registered, the reasons for the refusal would be given to the applicant who would be able to appeal against the decision. Where the matter was a technical one, it would be submitted to a special board dealing with such appeals. Where the case dealt with other aspects, such as public interest, then the appeal would be made to the Minister.

were to succeed they each must take their responsibilities seriously. DR. FRED WRIGLEY said that a good well-trained representative who could talk was doing a great service to the industry and to the profession in which he was engaged. He was also helping in improving the welfare of the people. Dr. Wrigley did not think that representative work was done any better in any other country in the world. The chairman, Mr. J. R. Partington, introduced the speakers. The inaugural dinner of the East Midlands branch was held at Oxtou, Nottingham, when MR. J. A. LUMLEY (Managing Director of Riker Laboratories and Vice-chairman of the A.B.P.I., Division B), proposed the toast "The Founder Branches and the B.R.M.A." He said that the establishment of the Association had received a general welcome within the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. He felt the formation of the B.M.R.A. a useful effort of self-discipline. On behalf of the A.B.P.I. he welcomed the B.M.R.A. as a new member of a group of bodies whose common aim was to improve the understanding and appreciation of the pharmaceutical industry.

When he replied to the toast, MR. W. SIMS (branch chairman) said that his members were well aware of the unfair criticism often levelled against their profession and he hoped that companies viewing the Association with misgivings would look closely at its aims and objects. The toast to the visitors was proposed by MR. R. GATH and he particularly welcomed the presence of Mr. H. A. Lewis, assistant secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and Dr. I. L. Lock, vice-chairman, British Medical Association, Nottingham Branch. DR. LOCK replied for the visitors.

The Association's annual subscription has been fixed at £2 2s. and Mr. R. W. Gates has been appointed membership secretary at 10 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1. The Association has announced that a women's section is being formed. Inquiries should be addressed to Miss Enid Carson at the Association's offices.



APPLAUDED: Mr. J. A. Lumley (centre) applauded after speaking at the East Midlands Representatives' Association dinner. At left, Mr. W. Sims. At right, Mr. R. Burton Smith (secretary).

Weights and Measures Act, 1963

LABELLING OF TOILET PREPARATIONS

THE implementing of the Weights and Measures, Act later in July is likely to pose many problems for Weights and Measures inspectors and the manufacturers who have to comply with the terms of the Act. The interpretation of the Act is not readily clear in many respects, and unless there is the greatest goodwill on both sides, the life of the manufacturer will be exceedingly difficult even though he has no intention of deliberately breaking the law.

In any query on interpretation it is obviously vital that manufacturers should concentrate on interpreting the spirit behind the particular item of legislation, and the Toilet Preparations Federation, Ltd., has advised its members to that effect.

Stamping of Apparatus Necessary

The first point where some doubts exist in the minds of manufacturers is that of weighing apparatus. The Act is quite clear in that where any piece of weighing equipment is being used for trade, i.e., for checking weighing at the end of a production line, then it must be approved and stamped by the Weights and Measures inspector. It is known that many manufacturers are using equipment which, whilst being accurate, does not bear the appropriate stamp of approval; that position must be remedied.

The second aspect of weighing and measuring for trade is that where weights are required only certain specified weights are allowed and those too must be duly stamped by Weights and Measures Inspectors. Where a manufacturer is check weighing on a production line by means of weights and say the gross weight was 88 gms., it would be necessary for him to use the following weights: 50 gm., 20 gm., 10 gm., 5 gm., 2 gm., 1 gm., as set out in Schedule 3 of the Act.

The second major point arises as a direct result of the Act not permitting any tolerances and whilst one can readily understand Parliament's reluctance to include such a provision, it will only make life for the manufacturer more onerous. In the case of perfumery, or in fact any goods which go into glass containers, it is impossible to ensure that each container holds the same amount, in fact when ordering glass containers, tolerances will always be quoted. Hence the manufacturer, if he wishes to avoid prosecution for short measure has no option but to mark every container with the minimum quantity; in many instances this will mean that on a nominal 1 oz. jar the manufacturer may well have to declare 26.5 c.c. whereas in fact many jars will contain as much as 30 c.c. There could well be the case of a manufacturer using a fully automatic filling machine where the net declared fill was "x" grams. By means of a graph of production control, he could prove that only a very small percentage fell below the declared weight, and conversely that an extremely high percentage of production showed a fill of considerably more

than that declared. That would appear a reasonable basis for tolerance, but it must be emphasised that in the ultimate it would be for the Courts to decide whether or not such an interpretation was acceptable.

Other items where there might well be difficulties are solid perfumes, hair sprays and soap. In the case of the first and last items, the problem is really one of evaporation; so far as soap is concerned, an allowance can normally be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy, but if the retailer has it in stock for a long time and two years is not unusual, then problems are certain to arise.

Solid perfumes are much more difficult because the product is so volatile—it only needs a poor fitting seal or an assistant to let a customer smell it and not replace the cap properly, for the contents to evaporate entirely; that surely is something over which the manufacturer has no control and who is to determine whether or not the cap has been removed? The only alternative form of packaging to ensure a tamper-proof would be costly and unattractive. A not dissimilar problem arises in the case of hair sprays or in fact any aerosol package. The Federation asks "who is to determine the number of times that a retailer or his assistant has demonstrated it to a potential customer? Surely no one can blame the manufacturer for short weight in such circumstances."

Part IV of the Act is sufficiently clear apart from the foregoing as to warrant no further comment. Except perhaps for a very general comment that in the field of perfumery, no one, wholesaler, retailer or consumer, will buy a bottle that is not full—apart from ullage—it will always be regarded as a "leaker."

Doubts

The area where the greatest doubts lie are in the regulations, Statutory Instrument 1964, No. 1139, and Statutory Instrument 1964, No. 1140. In the case of the former it applies as and from July 31 and that seems illogical when the marking regulations operate from a different date, although it has to be admitted that the abbreviations are quite common.

The most important effect of Statutory Instrument No. 1140 taken in conjunction with the Act is that it will be an offence for any retailer to have in stock, display, offer for sale or sell any toilet preparation after July 31 unless it bears an indication of quantity—provided that it is pre-packed. The regulations themselves do not operate fully at retail level until July 31, 1966, with respect to the manner of marking the container, hence the retailer has twelve months in which to dispose of stocks which, whilst marked with an indication of quantity, do not strictly comply with the regulations. It will also be an offence for any manufacturer to supply merchandise to the retailer after July 31, 1965 unless it is marked in accordance with the regula-

tions. The greatest doubt in most peoples minds is what constitutes a prominent position; unfortunately, the regulations give no guidance and it must be left to individual manufacturers to make up their own minds, but the Federation believes that if it is placed in close proximity to the name and address of the manufacturer even if that be on the side or the reverse of a perfume bottle, it is still prominent. In the same section, reference is made to marking the container—here again there are some doubts, but the view on that subject is that when a glass jar or bottle is sold in a carton, or is intended by the manufacturer to be sold in a carton, then it is sufficient to mark the carton with the indication of quantity and not to go to the expense of marking the physical container and the carton. If a retailer is in the habit of displaying, say, a perfume bottle which is not marked with the contents, then in the Federation's view it should only be displayed with its container (carton) so that any intending purchaser can see the stated contents—retailers too will have to ensure that they do not sell such products without a carton.

Certain manufacturers have decided to use the reverse side of the label to indicate quantity, that means reading it through the contents of the bottle, in cases where the liquid is perfectly clear and the writing completely legible some Weights and Measures Inspectors accept that it complies with the law but others do not.

Two Methods of Marking

The other area where there are many real doubts are in the marking of coffrets or collections of items generally governed by Schedule 8 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1963. Here there can be two methods of marking such collections. The first is to physically mark each individual container with the contents. The second is to affix a label to the outside of the coffret specifying the contents of the coffret. In that connection it should be pointed out that if a coffret contains *inter alia* items which in their own right do not need to be marked, i.e., a lipstick or a perfume containing less than 20 c.c.s, then those items should be enumerated on the label but it is not necessary to indicate the actual contents. Beauty cases, travel cases, etc., must come within the same category. Here it is felt that it is advisable for manufacturers to mark the contents on the individual container as no one would wish to spoil the appearance in such a case by affixing a label to the exterior of it.

N.H.S. STATISTICS

In LIVERPOOL an extra £88,946 was spent in April by the Executive Council compared with April the previous year. The total expenditure was £303,550 6s. 9d., compared with £214,604 during April 1964. One cause was a 41 per cent. increase in the number of prescriptions dispensed.

GOODS STOLEN FROM MAKER

Toilet goods dealer guilty of receiving

DURING the hearing of a case which lasted five days at the Inner London Sessions and finished on May 28, it was alleged that 200 cases of Kleenex tissues were "fiddled" out of a factory at Larkfield, Kent. Before the court were Hubert Frank Gosling, charge hand at the factory, of 51 Worcester Road, Maidstone; John William Carr, driver, employed by the company, of 50 Grove Road, Managravet, near Maidstone; Leonard James Bennett, toilet goods dealer in business at 479 Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, and his son Brian James Bennett, warehouseman, both of 32 Clifton Avenue, Walthamstow, and William Arthur Sully, film artist, of 21 McCullum Road, Bow.

"Not Guilty" Pleas

Gosling and Carr pleaded not guilty to stealing 200 cases of Kleenex tissues belonging to their employers, Messrs. Kimberly-Clark & Co., Ltd., Larkfield, and Carr also denied an alternative charge of receiving them. The other three also denied receiving the tissues knowing them to be stolen. At the close of the case for the prosecution, counsel for Sully and Brian Bennett submitted there was no evidence that they had possession of the goods and that submission was upheld and Mr. Henry Elam, Acting Chairman, ordered them both to be discharged. Prosecuting counsel said that at 7 a.m. on January 22, police officers were keeping observation on a large van, with Kleenex painted on it, which was being driven by Carr. The van parked outside 479 Hackney Road, and Carr then assisted the two Bennetts and Sully to unload 200 cases of Kleenex tissues worth £450. After the delivery, the police questioned the accused and Carr produced an invoice which had been signed by Leonard Bennett. The prosecution alleged that in fact the invoice was a bogus document which had been prepared with the connivance of Gosling who had supervised the loading at Larkfield. It was alleged that Carr and Gosling had put their heads together to "fiddle" the tissues out of the firm and prepared the bogus invoice for this purpose. Leonard Bennett was asked why the delivery was so early in the morning and he replied he had asked for it because of the traffic problem in the road. The bogus invoice was made out to F. Cooper and Leonard Bennett explained that was the name of his partner and the account was in his name. Leonard Bennett said that his son helped him in the business and Sully was employed at times by him. When asked if he knew the tissues had been stolen, Sully replied, "Well, we don't get up this time in the morning to graft unless there is something in it," and again when asked the same question he said, "Of course not. Do you do any fishing?" Counsel said that Carr then produced invoices for deliveries to the docks and was allowed to go and make them as they were genuine deliveries. The police took possession of the tissues and Leonard Bennett was told that the company at Larkfield had

been unable to trace the order and inquiries were still being made. He then said, "It looks a bit bad, doesn't it." Inquiries were made and the company was unable to trace an order for 200 cases for Cooper of Hackney Road. It was found that Gosling was in charge of the loading on to Carr's lorry and he was supposed to have entered all the deliveries on his check list but he had omitted the item of 200 cases. The loads for the docks were properly entered and Carr told the police he started from the depot at 5.30 in the morning instead of 6 a.m. because he wanted an early start for a docks delivery. He later said, "I did not pinch the lot on my own from the warehouse. I did deliver a bit for a drink." When told he would be charged, he then said, "Who else?" Gosling was again seen and agreed his check list made no reference to the invoice for 200 cases and he said he could not understand why it did not. "It is the book which has beaten me," he said. Giving evidence on his own behalf, Gosling said that at the time in question he was in charge of the night shift. He had to supervise four floors in the warehouse and there was a staff of about twenty under him. There would be about fifty invoices for him to deal with, which were scattered on a table and he had to make out the check list on the completion of the loading. He estimated that he spent two out of twelve hours actually on the ground floor supervising the loading and the rest of the time he could be anywhere in the factory and warehouse. It would be possible for anyone to make out a false invoice and insert it among the invoices on the table. He had no idea that he was dealing with a fake invoice for 200 cases when he found it on the table and it was not prepared with his connivance. When he was questioned about it, he said that if the invoice had come back into the office he would have put it on his check list, otherwise he would have no record of it. He said it was absolutely impossible for him to personally handle every invoice because he did not have the time. He added that he had never seen any of the accused apart from Carr, who was employed at the same place.

Employee Since 1961

Carr told the jury that he had worked for the Larkfield company since 1961, having previously been with a firm of haulage contractors for eight years after leaving the army. He earned between £22-£25 a week, according to his hours and he had been suspended since his arrest. He usually found out before leaving the depot where his deliveries were for the following day and he discovered he had a docks delivery so decided to start early. On looking at his documents he found he had the delivery in Hackney Road which he had not seen the night before. He wanted to query the delivery but could not find Gosling, who could have been anywhere in the huge building so he drove off and made what he thought was a perfectly nor-

mal delivery to Hackney Road. It was signed for by Bennett senior and then the police came in. He denied saying to the police he had not pinched the load from the warehouse on his own.

Bennett said that he dealt in markets with all household and toilet goods and he was also interested in a bookmaking business and an office and window cleaning business. The man Cooper referred to shared his premises and sometimes they joined in together to make a bulk purchase in order to get a larger discount. Cooper was often absent from the premises and he took in goods consigned to him and signed for them. The jury found Gosling and Carr not guilty and they were discharged and Bennett was found guilty and was ordered to pay a fine of £1,000 with three months in which to pay or twelve months' imprisonment in default.

LEGAL REPORTS

Alleged Conspiracy

A PHARMACIST and an engineer were alleged to have cheated the National Health Service out of more than £1,500 by claiming money for drugs, it was claimed at Wells Street Court, London, on June 3. Twenty-six witnesses, including doctors from East and North London, accountants from the Ministry, and police officers, were called as prosecution witnesses during an all-day hearing of the case against the men. They were Ernest Whitcombe, M.P.S., 148 Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green, London, N.22, and Morris Flenner, Pitcairne House, Mare Street, Hackney, London, E.8, who faced six summonses each alleging false pretences and one conspiracy to defraud summonses.

The charges alleged that the accused had money, totalling more than £1,500, to be paid to Whitcombe by the Ministry, by a pretence that he had dispensed prescriptions for insulin at his shops in Camomile Street, London, E.C.3, and Station Parade, Clapton, between October 1962 and June 30, 1963.

The two conspiracy summonses alleged the men had worked together to defraud the Ministry of Health during the same period.

The magistrate was told that Whitcombe had two chemist's shops. Flenner, who was a diabetic requiring quantities of insulin, went to a number of doctors in the North and East London districts and obtained from them prescriptions for the preparations, giving a false name and address.

In most cases it was alleged that Flenner got more than one prescription from a doctor by saying that he wanted insulin for members of his family. Although he was getting regular supplies of insulin from his local doctor, he obtained the prescriptions by giving some reason or another why he could not go to his practitioner.

The story "got around" among practitioners that someone was obtaining a large number of prescriptions for insulin and one doctor who had heard of it reported Flenner when he came to his surgery in July, 1963. The prosecution stated that prescriptions that

Flenner obtained were taken to Whitcombe's shops where they were "put through the machinery of dispensing." But they were never, in fact, dispensed, although Whitcombe was paid for them by the Ministry of Health. About sixty-two prescriptions were involved and the "very great delay" in bringing the summonses was because investigators had to "search through vast numbers of prescriptions" and also the police officer in charge of inquiries had had a serious illness.

In a statement Flenner said that he got "sometimes large amounts of insulin" for himself and his family.

A detective constable told the court that he interviewed Whitcombe in March, 1964, and showed him sixty-two prescriptions. Whitcombe agreed, he said, that he had dispensed them. Whitcombe told him that at that time he had a few diabetic customers but added that previously he had about twenty regular customers coming to his shops for insulin. Whitcombe, added the officer, made a statement saying that he had known Flenner and his wife for about five years. Flenner was a regular customer who gave him prescriptions for insulin in different names, but he thought they might have been for a "diabetics club." The statement added: "I had no reason to believe that

Flenner was doing anything dishonest with these prescriptions." The police officer said that when the summonses were served on the defendants, neither made any reply. The officer also confirmed that a great number of the addresses on the prescriptions were false. Another police officer said that he went to a doctor's surgery in Commercial Road, London, E.1, in July, 1963, where he saw Flenner. The doctor gave him information he asked Flenner about prescriptions for insulin he had obtained. Flenner replied: "Yes, but I did not sell any of it."

Flenner said, after making a statement "that he must have been under the influence of insulin when he committed the offences, and that is why he could not remember any of the details," added the officer. After hearing evidence from doctors, who said that a man came to their surgeries and obtained prescriptions for insulin — but they could not recognise the man in court — the magistrate committed both defendants for trial at the Central Criminal Court. They were each allowed bail in their own sums of £100. Through their representatives, who had only cross-examined a few witnesses, and who said they would reserve cross-examination, Flenner and Whitcombe pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved their defence.

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Amendments to 1964 estimates

THE estimated United Kingdom requirements of narcotic drugs for 1964 (see *C. & D.*, January 30, p. 114) have been amended. The new estimates are as follows. Where changes have occurred the previous estimate is given in parentheses:—Cocaine 557 kilos, diacetylmorphine 54 kilos (49 kilos), hydrocodone 2 kilos (7 kilos), hydromorphanol — (1 kilo), hydromorphone 1 kilo (2 kilos), morphine 17,343 kilos, nicomorphine 5 gm. (—), oxycodone 33 kilos (14 kilos), oxymorphone — (1 kilo), thebacon 3 kilos, thebaine 260 kilos (591 kilos), anileridine 33 kilos (22 kilos), dextromoramide 33 kilos (17 kilos), diethylthiambutene 14 kilos (12 kilos), diphenoxylate 45 kilos (30 kilos), dipipanone 46 kilos, fentanyl 2 gm., levorphanol 2 kilos (1 kilo), methadone 44 kilos, normethadone 300 gm. (2 kilos), pethidine 1,125 kilos, phenadoxone 11 kilos, phenazocine 2 kilos, phenoperidine 100 gm. (—), codeine 14,565 kilos (13,365 kilos), dihydrocodeine 644 kilos (394 kilos), ethylmorphine 193 kilos (198 kilos), and pholcodine 899 kilos.

Changes in other countries' estimates have amended the world totals which are now as follows:—Benzylmorphine 190 kilos, cocaine 2,865,956 kilos (2,862.9 kilos), codeine-N-oxide 8.2 kilos, desomorphine 479 gm., diacetylmorphine 79.8 kilos (74.8 kilos), dihydromorphone 6.4 kilos, ecgonine 611.4 kilos, ecgonine methyl ester 48 kilos, hydrocodone 1,364.3 kilos (1,349 kilos), hydromorphanol — (1 kilo), hydromorphone 85.2 kilos (86.2 kilos), metopon 600 gm., morphine 166,610.6 kilos (164,711 kilos), morphine-N-oxide 1.02 kilos (1.16 kilos), nicomorphine 19.7 kilos, normorphine

802 gm., oxycodone 941.03 kilos (921.4 kilos), oxymorphone 23.6 kilos (24.6 kilos), thebacon 269.3 kilos (269.5 kilos), thebaine 7,126.08 kilos (7,427.65 kilos), alphamethadol 10 gm., alphaprodine 69.2 kilos, anileridine 385.4 kilos (374.36 kilos), betamethadol 10 gm., betaprodine 200 gm., dextromoramide 556.01 kilos (539.99 kilos) diamipromide 1 gm., diethylthiambutene 40.3 kilos (38.2 kilos), diphenoxylate 383.9 kilos (368.4 kilos), dipipanone 97.15 kilos, etonitazene 20 gm. (—), etoxeridine 3.3 kilos, fentanyl 3.4 kilos (2.3 kilos), isomethadone 5.5 kilos, ketobemidone 94.4 kilos, levomethorphan 1.2 kilos, levomoramide 400 gm., levorphanol 65.09 kilos (64.8 kilos), metazocine 10.025 kilos, methadone 532.4 kilos (525.4 kilos), methadone-intermediate 217.5 kilos, moramide-intermediate 600 kilos, normethadone 650.2 kilos (651.887 kilos), norpipanone 2.01 kilos, pethidine 23,639.8 kilos (23,720 kilos), pethidine-intermediate-A 4,779 kilos, pethidine-intermediate-B 240 kilos, phenadoxone 17.9 kilos, phenamipromide 1 gm., phenazocine 37.057 kilos, phenoperidine 5.9 kilos (5.6 kilos), piminodine 325.6 kilos, properidine 11 kilos, racemethorphan 25 gm., racemoramide 487.6 kilos, racemorphan 100 gm., trimeperidine 1,502.2 kilos, acetyl-dihydrocodeine 52.977 kilos, codeine 145,462.1 kilos (142,726.5 kilos), dihydrocodeine 5,300.2 kilos (5,050 kilos), ethylmorphine 12,219.5 kilos (12,034 kilos), nicocodine 16.2 kilos and pholcodine 4,178.4 kilos (4,190 kilos). That information is given in the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs, in 1964, Fourth Supplement (available from H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. 6d.).

INQUESTS

Labelling of Barbiturates.—Tablets containing barbiturates should not be issued except in a bottle indicating the prescribed dose and labels should warn people it is dangerous to exceed the stated dose, said the Rochdale County Coroner at an inquest on a seventy-years-old man on May 25. He said he thought his view would be endorsed by the medical profession and he hoped that chemists, not only in Rochdale but elsewhere would consider that was the proper course to take. The Coroner said he thought it possible that the balance of the man's mind was disturbed because of the pain he was suffering in his chest.

IN PARLIAMENT

BEFORE Parliament adjourned for the Whitsuntide recess on June 4, Mr. E. E. DELL asked the Minister of Health how many chemists were open all night in Birkenhead for National Health Service purposes. Mr. C. LOUGHLIN (Parliamentary Secretary) in a written reply stated, "None: other arrangements exist in the National Health Service for the provision of urgently needed medicines."

Control of Wholesale Distribution

MR. B. T. PARKIN asked the Home Secretary whether, following the sustained but only partially successful efforts of the police to combat the traffic in "purple hearts and similar teenage addictions," he would now give them further help by introducing legislation to strengthen control of the wholesale distribution of Schedule 4 poisons. In a written reply on June 2, Sir FRANK SOSKICE (Home Secretary) said he was watching the effects of the restrictions introduced on October 31, 1964, under the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1964. On present information he was not satisfied that further controls were necessary. MR. PARKIN then asked Sir FRANK whether he was aware that the profitability of proprietary clubs depended on the exploitation of changing fashions in vice; and whether he would introduce legislation to extend the penalties of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act and all acts concerning clubs to the beneficial owners of such clubs as well as to their agents and managers. The Home Secretary said he was keeping a watch on the working of the Act, but in his view it was too soon to judge whether any amendment was needed along the lines suggested. He said if MR. PARKIN would let him know what other amendment of the law he had in mind he would gladly consider his proposals.

Retail Price Maintenance

MR. C. R. BENCE asked the President of the Board of Trade how many manufacturers had applied for registration of their products for retail price maintenance; and how many had been refused such registration. MR. DOUGLAS JAY (President of the Board of Trade) in a written answer on June 3 said he understood from the Registrar that about 700 applications were received and about fifty of those were withdrawn by the applicants or rejected by the Registrar before registration.

Bank Holidays

MR. P. A. R. BLAKER asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would announce the dates of the spring and August Bank holidays for 1967 and 1968. In a written answer on June 3, MR. JAY said the dates of the spring and late summer Bank holidays would be May 29 and August 28 in 1967 and June 3 (Whit Monday) and September 2 in 1968. The Bank holidays replaced in Scotland by those Bank holidays in May and June would be, of course, the Scottish Bank holiday on the first Monday in May.

COMPANY NEWS

SHELL CHEMICALS, LTD.—Lord Rothschild has been elected to the board.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES, LTD.—Mr. Gavin Gerald Hearn has been appointed to the board.

FISONS HORTICULTURE, LTD., are to acquire for £200,000 cash, the goodwill of the horticultural products business of International Toxin Products, Ltd.

QUICKFIT & QUARTZ, LTD.—Mr. A. J. White has been appointed director and production executive; Mr. I. E. Williams, director and secretary; and Mr. W. Zuber, director and marketing manager.

A NEW company, Duncan, Flockhart and Evans, Ltd., has been formed to promote and market the "ethical" specialities currently sold by Evans Medical, Ltd., Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., and Allied Laboratories, Ltd., from July 5. The offices of the new company will be at Birkbeck Street, London, E.2. Pharmacists, in retail or hospital practice, should continue to obtain the specialities of all three companies from their usual suppliers. Evans Medical, Ltd., will continue to manufacture and market their range of pharmacopœial products and fine chemicals. Production capacity at the company's Speke factory is being increased to meet an ever-increasing demand for those products.

OVERSEAS VISITS

LORD NETHERTHORPE (chairman, Fisons, Ltd.), and Mr. G. V. K. Burton (chairman, Fisons international division), left the United Kingdom on June 1 to make a tour of Fisons interests in South Africa, Rhodesia, Zambia and Kenya.

BUSINESS CHANGES

DIVERSEY (U.K.), LTD., are moving to Cockfosters Road, Cockfosters, Barnet, Herts (telephone: Barnet 5566) on July 5.

FROM June 12 the telephone number of Kodak, Ltd., Distribution Centre, Swallowdale Lane, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, will be Hemel Hempstead 2281.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., announce that their Carfin branch will be on the subscriber trunk dial system from June 7, and that the code for the Holytown exchange will be OMW883. The telephone number remains unchanged as Holytown 2326.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15, announce that after a rather protracted convalescence their North-east counties representative (Mr. M. Harris) is returning to his territory.

PERSONALITIES

MR. R. TODD who represented Sangers, Ltd., for forty-five years, for almost the whole of the period in the West Midlands, has retired. He had actually been employed by the company for fifty-five years.

MR. H. J. ORAM, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., has been co-opted to the council of the school of pharmacy, University of London, and appointed honorary treasurer in succession to O. L. BRADY, B.A., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., who recently relinquished the office because of ill health after serving as treasurer of the school for seventeen years.

MR. JAMES HEGARTY, M.P.S.I., was co-opted recently to the board of P. C. Cahill & Company (Cork), Ltd. Mr. Hegarty qualified in 1944 and joined P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd., Dublin, in 1949. He was promoted to an executive post in the company in 1951.



DEATHS

ALEXANDER.—On May 24, Mr. William Henry Alexander, M.P.S., 17 Hollybank Crescent, Hythe, Southampton, aged seventy-six.

BEARDSLEY.—On May 11, Mr. William James Beardsley, M.P.S., 19 King's Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex. Mr. Beardsley qualified in 1912. He was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council from 1925 to 1937 and served for a period as chairman of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, Benevolent Fund and Law Committees. He also served on the Organisation Committee, the British Pharmaceutical Conference Executive and the Pharmacy subcommittee of the Codex Revision Committee. He was a former chairman of the East Metropolitan Branch of the Society and treasurer of the London Committee of the 1933 British Pharmaceutical Conference.

COOK.—On May 28, Mr. E. Bernard Cook, president, Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., Hendon Way, London,

N.W.4, aged eighty-five. Mr. Cook joined the company, then known as Johnson & Sons, Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., in 1902, later he was made a director, then joint managing director. In 1928 he was appointed managing director and chairman. In the early 1920's he was one of the prime agitators for the Key Industries Duty. He was chairman of Group B in the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, past-president and member of the Council of the British Photographic Manufacturers' Association and was among those who attended the inaugural meeting of the Wholesale Drug Trade Association on February 26, 1929. Bernard Cook was himself a keen and skilful photographer and took a great interest in the affairs of The Camera Club, London, of which he was a past-president.

GASS.—On May 12, Mr. J. R. Gass (see C. & D., May 29, p. 548), *Miss A. E. Strachan* (secretary, Local Pharmaceutical Committee) writes: The sudden death of Mr. Gass has deprived pharmacy in Northern Ireland of one of its most energetic members. He was of a sincere but forthright disposition. He was not afraid to express his opinions and did not court popularity. It will be extremely difficult to replace such a valuable member of the Committee.

HAWSON.—Recently, Mr. Lessels Dunlop Hawson, M.P.S., 4 Ederoyd Crescent, Pudsey, Yorks. Mr. Hawson qualified in 1911.

HIGGS.—On May 28, Mr. Stewart Clive Higgs, M.P.S., 59 Sheen Lane, Mortlake, London, S.W.14.

LEITCH.—Suddenly, on May 18, Mr. Alexander Leitch, M.P.S., Graham House, Anglesea Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. Mr. Leitch qualified in 1923.

O'GORMAN.—On May 24, Mr. James W. O'Gorman, M.P.S.I., 1 St. James's Terrace, Sandymount, Dublin. Mr. O'Gorman qualified in 1924 and was attached to Mount Street dispensary for about thirty years. He was also the proprietor of a pharmacy in Harcourt Street, Dublin.

RHODES.—On May 23, Mr. Wilfred Rhodes, M.P.S., 16 Aspin Lane, Knaresborough, Yorks. Mr. Rhodes qualified in 1932.

SNAITH.—On May 21, Mr. Benjamin Allen Snaith, Nella, Uplands Road, West Moors, Dorset. Mr. Snaith qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1922 and retired in 1957.

TAYLOR.—On May 13, Mr. Clifford Taylor, M.P.S., 3 West Cliff Road, Dawlish, Devon. Mr. Taylor qualified in 1922.

ENLARGED PREMISES: Because of increased turnover Dragoco (Great Britain), Ltd., have recently extended their offices and factory premises at Brentwood, Essex, by 50 per cent. The frontage of the new building is illustrated at left.



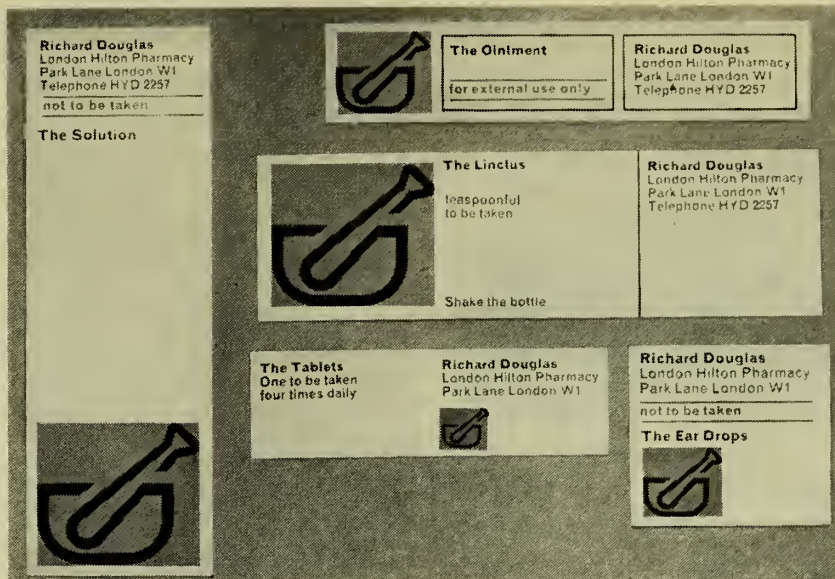
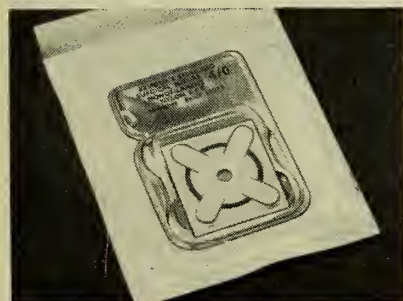
Star- packs 1965

PACKS for pharmaceutical products were strongly represented among award winners in the Institute of Packaging's 1965 Starpacks competi-



Left: Pack for lozenges (silver award). Right: Container for eye lotion (gold award).

tion. Three of the five gold star awards went to such products. They were for a "travel package" for Optrex (Optrex, Ltd., Wadsworth Road, Perivale, Middlesex) moulded in phenoxy resin and approximately one-sixth the weight of a similar glass container. A double package for surgical sutures (Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex) comprises an inner PVC tray containing the suture in a sterile liquid, fin-sealed to a flat aluminium foil/PVC laminate. The unit is enclosed in a pouch made from a web of printed aluminium foil / paper / polyethylene heatsealed to a second web of polyester film coated with polypropylene. A third gold star was awarded for a



Dispensing labels awarded a certificate of merit.



range of packages for medical preparations (Genatosan division of Fisons

Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Derby Road, Loughborough, Leics.). The striking graphic designs employed were thought by the judges to give clear, instant brand recognition; immediate symbolic identification of the manufacturer and a concise, formal presentation of the copy. Among silver award winners was a carton and easy-access inner strip pack for lozenges (Boots, Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham). The lozenges are enclosed within pocketed plastics strips covered with laminated aluminium foil, so that by pressing on one of the pockets the lozenge is forced through the foil. A certificate of merit was gained by a range of labelled bottles containing dispensed pharmaceutical preparations (Richard Douglas, 140 Long Acre, London, W.C.2). A representative range of the labels (not as exhibited) are illustrated.



Left: Double pack for sutures. Above: "Family" range of packs for medicinal preparations (gold awards).

TRADE NOTES

Change of Title. — M.C.P. Pure Drugs, Ltd., Alpert, Wembley, Middlesex, draw attention to a title change: Bislumina suspension replaces Bislumina cream.

Test Marketing. — Gibbs Proprietaries, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, recently began to test market in the Midlands television area Sure, a new product in the deodorant field. The packs include a quick drying spray, a non-sticky roll-on and a special aerosol with a revolutionary upward-spraying dispenser.

Fantastically Successful. — Beecham Foods, branch of Beecham Group, Ltd., Beecham House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, announce that the impact of the Quosh "101 a Week" competition has been so fantastically successful that entries are being received at the rate of more than 20,000 a day and the competition still has eight weeks to run.

Activities Extended. — Following the success of the Greater London introductory campaign for the new Breck hair care products, Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, announce plans to launch the range of shampoos and hair sprays nationally in a campaign backed with an intensive advertising programme.

Price Reduced. — Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, are reducing the price of the broad-spectrum bactericidal antibiotic, Ceporin, by 25 per cent. on June 14. Wholesale and retail pharmacists have been provided with rebate forms on which to declare stocks of Ceporin held at the close of business on Saturday, June 12. Rebates are being provided to adjust the invoice value.

Wider Distribution. — The Armour Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hampden Park, Eastbourne, Sussex, announce that Dial soap is now being sold in the Border television area, distributors being Food Brokers, Ltd., Crown House, Morden, Surrey. The decision to become active in that area followed the success that had been achieved in the Tyne-Tees area in January and the Midlands area during May.

Discontinued. — Lastonet Products, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall, have deleted spray bandage from their range of products. — ELI LILLY & CO., LTD., Basingstoke, Hants, have discontinued the following products: — Betalin Complex 10-ml ampoules, all packs of Crystodigin 0.2-mgm, and all packs of Haldrate 1-mgm, 12 suppositories Merthiolate, 1-oz. cream Surfathesin compound and all packs of Gelseals Hepicebrin. — WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, are to discontinue the 25 pack of Urolucosil tablets so soon as present stocks are exhausted. The 250 and 1,000 packs are unchanged.

For Industrial Users. — Lanry Products, Ltd., Cliffe Street, Nelson, Lancs, have added to their range a special bleach economy pack for industrial users. It is available in a "British racing green high density polythene

one-gallon pack designed for easier stacking and transportation." It has a rubber wadded cap with black carrier handle. The instructions for use and appropriate warnings are clearly printed on the pack. The company suggest that it is an inexpensive form of disinfectant ideal for hospitals, schools, farms, public houses, canteens and general industrial premises.

Two Distributors. — Hellermann Equipment, Ltd., Crawley, Sussex, have announced the appointment of two distributors for their range of Tommee Tippee baby products to chemists. They are: H. Howard & Co. (Hornsey), Ltd., 25 High Street, Hornsey, London, N.8, for the London area, excluding East postal districts, and Jackson and Saxton, Ltd., 2b Station Road, Cheadle-hulme, Cheshire, for the Westmorland, Lancashire, Cheshire area. The selected stockist policy operated by Hellermann Equipment, Ltd., restricting outlets in any one town or shopping centre, still applies, but the appointment of two specialist chemist distributors is to increase the availability of the rapidly developing range of nursery products.

INFORMATION FOR MANUFACTURERS

Trade Directory of Malta. — The 1965 edition of the Trade Directory of Malta is the latest in the series of directories to be issued by the Diplomatic Press and Publishing Co., Ltd., 13 Cotswold Gardens, London, N.W.2. Containing pp. 88 including illustrations, maps and tables it costs £1.

Distributors of Spanish Tartaric Acid. — On behalf of their Spanish associate company, Borax Consolidated, Ltd., have appointed John & E. Sturge, Ltd., as exclusive United Kingdom distributors of the Borax group's tartaric acid. The acid is produced at Badalona, near Barcelona, by La Productora de Borax y Articulos Quimicos S.A.

Reagent Chemicals from United States. — The research chemicals sales division of Kodak, Ltd., Kirkby, Liverpool, is now distributing the range of reagent chemicals manufactured by the (U.S.) Fisher Scientific Co. A catalogue is available giving details, including the company's range of "certified" reagents (supplied with a batch analysis printed on the label of each bottle).

Flavour and Perfume Compounds. — Dragoco (Great Britain), Ltd., Hutton industrial estate, Tallon Road, Brentwood, Essex, claim that their Dragoco plus-products Azulene (active constituent of camomile oil); menthol; Pro-solal sunscreen agent; Pur-cellin (synthesised grease from water fowls) and Extraponex herbal extracts add sales appeal to cosmetic and toilet preparations.

Chemical Reagents from Germany. — Cambrian Chemicals, Ltd., Macks Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E.16, are the appointed distributors for the entire range of chemical reagents made by Dr. Theodor Schuchardt, G.m.b.H. & Co., Munich, West Germany. Arrangements are being made

Sterilising and Baby Food Data. — A new data card for their combined detergent/steriliser for babies' bottles and teats has been produced by Trufood, Ltd., 113 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.1. The card sets out full details of nursery Hygiene. Also available is a new data card for humanised Trufood dried-milk powder for babies. The card sets out on a 4-p. folded card the characteristics of the food, discussing the effect of the low-temperature spray-drying process on the fat, the adjustment of the ratio of the casein to soluble protein, and the carbohydrate content. An approximate analysis of powder and reconstituted food is given, together with details of the vitamins it contains. Mothers are warned on the tins to seek medical advice on the variations required by individual babies. Similar data cards are also available for Trufood half- and full-cream.

Bonus Offers

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD., Speke, Liverpool. Free display carton of black-currant sticks worth 24s. with orders for Tonic sweets. Until July 3.

for a weekly air-freight service from Munich to London to provide speedy deliveries of non-hazardous substances.

Test Marketing Service. — A service to manufacturers developing new products or revising or repackaging existing ones is offered with the advantages of market research facilities set up in "Westminster Press Test Towns" by Provincial Newspapers, Ltd., 8 Great New Street, London, E.C.4. An explanatory booklet "Westminster Press Diagnostic Marketing Service" is available on application to the company.

Management Under Contract. — Practitioners in Marketing, Ltd., 10 Park Place, London, S.W.1, undertake on a service fee basis under a five-year contract evaluations of marketing prospects for new products, plan the marketing operation (including advertising, promotion, and the appointment of the sales organisation). The same facilities are offered to British manufacturers wishing to develop overseas markets.

Catering Service for London Industries. — Gibeco (England), Ltd., 175 Kilburn High Road, London, N.W.6, offer in the London area a new catering service for industry. Hitherto companies wishing to provide a refreshment and snack service for their staff could either set up a canteen, which was costly in terms of capital commitments, or could install snack and beverage machines such as the company's Quick Maid range. Until now there was no single source of supply in the United Kingdom from which both large and small companies could obtain varied snacks in moderate quantities at low prices. The company's new service provides for the daily or weekly distribution of a wide range of snack items direct to companies installing Quick Maid beverage and snack dispensers.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

MEDICAL SPECIALITIES

Intra-ocular Acetylcholine.—Smith, Miller & Patch, Ltd., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, have issued Miochol. The trade mark is applied to acetylcholine chloride lyophilised, 1 per cent. in a 5 per cent. solution of mannitol. As acetylcholine chloride is hygroscopic and unstable it is presented in a Unival with approximately 2 mil. of sterile water in the upper chamber and the freeze dried acetylcholine chloride and mannitol in the lower chamber. The primary use of Miochol is to obtain a complete miosis after delivery of lens in cataract surgery, this gives support to vitreous and hyaloid and effectively restores the anterior chamber. Miochol is also particularly useful in all other anterior segment surgery where a rapid and complete miosis may be required.

FOODS

Beginners' Size.—A new small size tin "for beginners" has been added to the range of strained baby foods issued by H. J. Heinz Company, Ltd., 103 Mount Street, London, W.1. The special 3 oz. tin is to be sold initially in the Heinz Western selling region, which covers Devonshire, Cornwall, Somerset, Hampshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire and South Wales. The new size is in three varieties: strained egg custard with rice, strained bone and vegetable broth, and strained vegetables and beef.

Low-calorie Soft Drinks.—Low-calorie orange drink and low-calorie lemon drink (in taste and appearance indistinguishable from Robinsons whole orange and whole lemon but



being sweetened without sugar) and carrying the flash "for slimmers" are available on the same terms as whole orange in the Robinson's range of J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Carrow Works, Norwich, Norfolk.

For Phenylketonurics.—A new product for phenylketonurics is Liga low protein biscuits manufactured by Liga Food Products (U.K.), Ltd., Liga House, 23 Saxby Street, Leicester. Prepared low protein from Liga food which has a calorific value of 375 calories per 100 grams, yielding approximately 50 calories per biscuit and a protein content of only 0.9 per cent. The company also point out that the low sodium content of the product makes it useful for use in the treatment of some renal disorders.

COSMETICS AND TOILETRIES

A New French Perfume.—Parfums Revillon-Millot, Ltd., 47 Davies Street, London, W.1, are launching on the British market a new French perfume, L'Insolent, described as "a gay vivacious fragrance, dynamic in its personality, created especially to suit the rhythm of modern living." The bottle is a slim flacon "evocative of feminine décolleté." The perfume is also available in a purse-size atomiser.

"Three Dimensional" Eye-shadows.—Max Factor, Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, claim to have created a new trend in eye make-up in a range of "three dimensional" shades of creamy eye-shadows called "Nouveau neutrals." The new shades are French blue ("a neutral smoky blue"), French green ("a soft muted fragile green"), and *nouveau beige* ("a neutral shade destined for top popularity").

Four Formulas.—Revlon International Corporation, 86 Brook Street, London, W.1, announce the introduction of Aquamarine crystal-clear shampoo, a rich, lathering, luxurious shampoo that is available in four formulas to suit dry hair, or oily hair, or tinted and bleached hair, or normal hair. The shampoo lathers richly in hard or soft water and rinses away quickly and completely. It is said to leave the hair silky, soft, easy to manage without the need to use a controlling cream. Packed in a see-through polythene bottle that stands easily on your bathroom shelf and holds enough for at least ten shampoos.

For Men.—Dunhill, claimed to be a synonym for male luxury toilet preparations, recognised in America and on the Continent as foremost adjuncts of good grooming, are being introduced into the United Kingdom by J. Grossmith & Son, Ltd., 41 Piccadilly, London, W.1. The Dunhill range uses saddle-stitched leather motif outpacks with bold golden-capped bottles. The range includes two sizes of after-shave lotion, pre-shave lotion and cologne and one of deodorant (aerosol), hair cream and talcum. Additionally Dunhill toilet soap is packed in boxes of two tablets. There is also a range of gift packs comprising various combinations of items from the range and notably a special pack of after-shave lotion in a bold black glass bottle in the shape of a ten-pin skittle. The Dunhill range is being marketed on an agency basis.

In Blue and Gold.—Bristol-Myers Co., Ltd., Stonefield Way, Victoria Road, South Ruislip, Middlesex, have



adopted a distinctive blue and gold pack for Ingram Lanolin Gold luxury lather shaving cream "designed for men who demand Ingram quality without the cool bite that menthol gives."

New from America.—M. & R. Norton, Ltd., 9 Park Hill, London, S.W.4, announce the introduction into the United Kingdom from the United States of a number of products. The Rose Norton nail varnish brush pen with a retractable brush gives 400 applications and is offered in eighteen colours. It may be carried in a handbag and is stated to be "better than any bottle." In a choice of six different perfumes, perfumed sachets are being produced which, when placed in wardrobes, drawers and cupboards and between linen "give a beautiful fragrance." An "Alice-in-Wonderland" permanent picture soap that remains on the tablet until completely used is being produced to mark the Lewis Carroll centenary year.

SUNDRIES

Pomander in Pottery.—Taylor of London, 169 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1, have introduced a new pomander, made exclusively for them by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons. It is in



blue jasper ware with raised white figures representing the four seasons. Two other Wedgwood pomanders in fine earthenware, with Hathaway rose and Moreton patterns (with nosegay of garden flowers), and, for modern interiors, bold containers by Chelsea Pottery are also introduced.

THE STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Report of cases considered during 1964

THE Statutory Committee met on six occasions during 1964 and considered fifty-one new cases based either on convictions or "information received" making a total of twenty-one more than in 1963. One case adjourned from 1963 was also dealt with. Of the fifty-one new reports considered, twenty-two arose from prosecutions undertaken by the Society for offences under the Pharmacy Acts, and three for offences under the Therapeutic Substances Act; reports of three prosecutions by the police for offences connected with the Dangerous Drugs Act were received. Of the remaining twenty-three, nineteen cases related to offences not directly concerned with the practice of pharmacy, and four were based upon information received.

Eighteen of the cases arising from convictions under the Pharmacy Acts were based upon the absence of qualified supervision, and four on the sale of Fourth Schedule poisons without a prescription. In five cases there were associated offences in respect of labelling requirements. No action was taken in one case after consideration of explanation; warnings were given to eleven private pharmacists and to three corporate bodies and their registered superintendents. Seven inquiries were directed, six of them affecting private pharmacists and one a corporate body.

One conviction under the Dangerous Drugs Act concerned a failure to keep the drugs in a locked receptacle, whilst the other two were based upon the failure of a corporate body and the pharmacist responsible to keep proper records. In the first case an inquiry was directed but after consideration of the observations of the persons concerned the others were dealt with by the issue of warnings.

One of the cases following conviction under the Therapeutic Substances Act was dealt with by way of warning but inquiries were directed in the others.

Other Cases

Arising from convictions under General Legislation, there were ten inquiries. Of the nine convictions not taken to inquiry seven were for Road Traffic Act offences, one a Food & Drugs Act offence of selling halibut liver oil capsules deficient in vitamin A activity, and one for delay in permitting a Weights and Measures inspector to examine dispensing scales. No action was considered necessary concerning the Road Traffic Act offences, which were mainly minor infringements of parking and lighting rules. A warning was issued in respect of the Food & Drugs Act offence but no action was taken in the remaining case after consideration of the circumstances.

There were four applications for the restoration of names to the Register, three of which were granted.

The following statistics were taken from an appendix to the report on the Statutory Committee's work presented to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society:—

Complaints or information received	1964	1963
Chairman's directions: No action	9	5
Warnings	18	9
Inquiries	24	16

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES REPORTED IN 1964

NO ACTION	
Convictions	
Pharmacy Acts	1
Road Traffic Act	7
Weights and Measures Act	1

WARNINGS ISSUED	
Convictions	
Pharmacy Acts	14
Dangerous Drugs Act	2
Therapeutic Substances Act	1
Food and Drugs Act	1

INQUIRIES	
Convictions	
Pharmacy Acts	7
Therapeutic Substances Act	2
Dangerous Drugs Act	1

Embezzlement	1
Forgery	1
False pretences	1
Food and Drugs Act	1
Receiving stolen goods	4
Stealing money	1
Stealing goods	1

Information received:

Under influence of drink or drugs in charge of a pharmacy	4
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DECISIONS IN INQUIRIES

Name to be erased	6
No direction	1
Company disqualified as authorised seller of poisons for six months	1
Adjourned to next meeting	2
Adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1
Adjourned for one year	10
Name not removed:—	
(Admonished 2)	
(Reprimanded 1)	3
Adjourned to 1964 from earlier years	
Adjourned for 12 months	1

RESTORATION

Applications considered	4
Restored	3
Not restored	1

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Election

SIR,—I should be pleased if you would spare me a few lines to say a heartfelt "thank you" to the 2,519 members who supported my policy at the recent Council election.

A. GORDON REED,
Leeds

SIR,—May I through the C. & D., thank all those people who voted for me at the last Council election. I shall continue to strive to serve all pharmacists, irrespective of the section of Pharmacy to which they belong.

W. M. DARLING,
South Shields

SIR,—Perhaps because of the confusion caused by the unusual circumstances at the recent A.G.M., I quite forgot to thank the electors for returning me to the Council for the eighth time. May I do so now, and say that I thought it significant, and extremely pleasing to me, that the members returned the retiring councillors, all of whom had expressed their support of the recommendations of the General Practice of Pharmacy Committee, particularly those associated with the motions discussed at the meeting on May 19.

E. A. BROCKLEHURST,
Hull

Sherry Party

SIR,—With reference to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cardiff, since quite a number of members of the Institute of Pharmacy Management will be attending, it has been decided to hold a meeting and pre-lunch sherry party on Wednesday, September 8. Members attending please communicate with myself so that necessary arrangements can be made.

MERVYN MADGE,
1 Saltburn Road,
St. Budeaux, Plymouth

Open Sale

SIR,—For the enlightenment of the person who recently extolled the virtues of Max Factor and their recent policy of distribution (see C. & D., April 17, p. 392) I have just seen Max Factor Creme Puff advertised at 4s. 4d. on an open market stall.

ALREADY ENLIGHTENED!
Huddersfield

Nuisance Value

SIR,—I wish to register my protest at the introduction, by Boots, Ltd., of Totomycin brand of tetracycline which is available as capsules, tablets and syrup at the same price as the brand leader. So far as the prescribers, the Ministry of Health and the bulk of pharmacists are concerned, Totomycin has neither ethical rhyme nor economic reason; it is, in fact, a nuisance. But for Messrs. Boots it is roses, roses all the way—they just can't lose. "KOHIMA"

Presentation Fund

SIR,—Early in his distinguished career T. C. Denston, Esq., B.Pharm., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., was associated with Bradford Technical College. He was tutor and lecturer in pharmacognosy from September 1928 to April 1932. It is felt that ex-Bradford students, particularly those who came under his influence, would not like the occasion of his chairmanship of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to pass without paying their own particular tribute to his contribution to the advancement of pharmacy. It is intended to make a presentation to him during the Conference and anyone who would like to be associated with it should write to Professor J. M. Rowson, Ph.D., M.S.C., F.P.S., F.L.S., F.R.M.S., department of pharmacy, Institute of Advanced Technology, Bradford, 7.

A. GORDON REED,
Leeds



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Imports of Chemicals

THE rapid rise in imports of chemicals has been examined by the Economic Development Committee for the Chemical Industry, which has issued a statement on its findings. Between 1959 and 1964, such imports rose from £138 millions to £252 millions and since 1962, imports have increased by 46 per cent.; home consumption has increased by 21 per cent., and direct exports have risen by 20 per cent. However, many chemicals are exported indirectly, incorporated in the exports of other industries and it is therefore impossible to strike an exact balance of all trade in chemicals.

The Committee has examined the reasons for the recent increase in imports by studying ten major chemicals of which the imports were either large, or had risen rapidly. It concludes that the main reason for the rise in imports has been a shortage of plant capacity due mainly to:—(1) uncertainty about the rate of growth in the gross domestic product leading to an underestimation of the rate of growth of the market for chemicals; (2) the fact that there is a lower tariff on the newer plastics—a major growth sector—than exists in any other major producing country of the products. That has made the large British market an obvious choice whenever there has been surplus capacity overseas. (3) A high rate of technical obsolescence of plants and processes which caused a delay in the injection of capital during a period when an important technological breakthrough was imminent. Large quantities of new capacity are now being installed, based on the new processes.

The Committee is concerned, however, about the possibility of further shortages in the period after 1966. It says that if the industry is to install sufficient capacity to meet home demands, to provide for a rapid expansion of exports, and to build plants of a size sufficient to achieve optimum production costs, it must have confidence in the future rate of expansion of the market and reasonable safeguards against dumping.

In examining the general level of chemical imports, the Committee has found that, after deducting those imports that cannot be made economically, if at all, in the United Kingdom, and also the "extra" imports resulting from shortages of capacity, the balance represents about 10 per cent. of the domestic consumption of chemicals. Among the reasons for those imports are international specialisation, the impossibility of all countries producing all of the many special grades of chemicals, and the existence of patents, either of products or of processes. Some imports are due to straightforward price competition.

In considering what course of action might be recommended to the industry, the Committee recognises that a continuing and healthy increase in international trade in chemicals means that the underlying trends of imports must be upwards but it considers that some saving in imports might be made with advantage to the national economy. On the basis of the available information the Committee suggests that the industry should investigate the possibility of reducing the level of the underlying trend of imports by something in the region of £30 millions a year. Leaving out those imports accounted for by obvious temporary shortages and such products as cannot economically be made here, that represents about 20 per cent. of the remainder.

It is recognised that the Committee was essentially concerned with plastics and other heavy chemicals, and that the import of "pharmaceuticals" as such were not under review. However, a critical examination of that sector along lines similar to the above inquiry could well bring advantages both to the pharmaceutical industry itself and to the national economy. This is particularly so as so great a proportion of ethical pharmaceuticals is consumed by the State—though actions of recent Ministers of Health have not, it must be admitted, been conducive to a reduction of imports.

Patents in 1964

THE number of patents applied for and granted in a year provides a rough index of the success of technical activity and research. In the eighty-second report of the Comptroller-General of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, dealing with the year 1964, the volume of applications for patents and of complete specifications submitted is shown to have risen to new levels. Applications from all sources were, at 53,104, 3.2 per cent. more than in 1963. Within that total, applications from overseas rose by 7.4 per cent. but United Kingdom applications showed a 1.5 per cent reduction. Of complete specifications filed 33.5 per cent. were of U.K. origin and 26.8 per cent. came from the United States.

The Comptroller states that the specifications published during the year revealed no major changes in the various fields of activity, but he adds, "In the field of synthetic drugs there was exceptional activity in analgesics, particularly those possessing anti-inflammatory properties and suitable for the relief of rheumatic conditions. Interest was also evident in the development of distintegrable detergent tablets for use in domestic washing machines in place of powder; the distillation of sea water and other natural waters to render them potable..."

In 1963, complete specifications accepted of patents classified under "medicines; surgery," numbered 340; in 1964 the figure had increased to 565. Synthetic drugs are classified in the "organic chemistry" heading and the 1963 and 1964 totals in that group were 2,427 and 2,718 respectively.

Of urgent interest to the pharmaceutical industry is a table in the report showing the continued increase in number of applications for compulsory licences. Applications submitted under Section 41 of the Patents Act, 1949, rose from eight in 1963 to fifteen in 1964.

Applications for registration of trade marks were, at 15,082 in Part A of the Register and 306 in Part B, slightly above the previous post-war peak of 1960. "The leading class, in terms of numbers of marks

registered, was again Class 5 (pharmaceuticals, etc.) in which over 23 per cent. more marks were registered than in 1963."

Applications from the United States again exceeded those from any other country abroad, amounting to 12 per cent. of the total from all sources. Another noteworthy item in the Comptroller's report is that,

for the third successive year, inroads were made in the arrears of unexamined patent specifications. They had stood at 36,453 at the end of 1963, and were down to 35,499 at the end of 1964. The reduction was, moreover, achieved in spite of a further increase of 2,753 in the number of specifications filed, a rate of increase higher than in any other year than 1959.

HOSPITAL PHARMACY FORUM

TRUE RÔLE OF THE PHARMACIST

BY A HOSPITAL PHARMACIST

WHAT is probably the greatest obstacle to the profitable discussion of the rôle of the hospital pharmacist is the widespread misunderstanding of what precisely constitutes the profession of pharmacy. Hospital administrators and medical staff tend to regard the pharmacist as being concerned mainly with the purchase, storage and control and distribution of drugs rather than as a specialist whose education has been directed towards an understanding of their chemical, physical and biological properties. To some extent the profession has only itself to blame for the existence of that state of affairs. The hospital pharmacist particularly has shown little anxiety to define the limits of his speciality and has preferred instead to emphasise his versatility. He has shown himself willing, and even eager, to take on responsibility for the initiation and development of all kinds of new services, only to lose it when they become sufficiently important to warrant the employment of a specialist officer. In consequence he is now seen as a kind of medical handyman, useful to have around the place but not very highly regarded in this age of specialisation.

A Complex Organisation

The modern hospital has become a complex organisation and today it requires to employ men and women with a wide variety of technical skills if it is to function effectively. The pharmacist, like other specialist officers must, therefore, work as a member of a team. However, no team can function efficiently unless each member clearly understands the part he is to play and what is equally important the rôle assigned to each of his fellows. Here the pharmacist is at some disadvantage because the area in which he claims to specialise is ill-defined. Few people outside the profession have any clear concept of what pharmacy is and while this confusion persists it is bound to make it difficult for the pharmacist to substantiate his claim to full membership of the team. What appears to be lacking is an up-to-date definition of the term "pharmacy." The dictionary defines it as "a department of the medical art which consists in collecting, preparing, preserving and dispensing of medicines." Half a century ago that definition would probably have been acceptable, but today it is almost meaningless. The preparation of medicines is no longer the exclusive preserve of the pharmacist. It has become a co-operative effort in which doctors, physicists, microbiologists, pharmacologists and others actively participate. The pharmacist still has an important part to play but he no longer has a monopoly. In modern terms pharmacy might be said to be the application of the chemical, physical and biological sciences to the presentation of medicinal substances in active, stable and palatable forms suitable for administration as medicines. Admittedly the pharmacist can properly claim to be something of a chemist, of a biologist and of a bacteriologist, but in all those areas he is open to competition from specialists. In his own field he is still virtually an unchallenged expert. That is a job which he can do better than anyone else and which he can claim as his own. It is a necessary and highly important field of endeavour and one which amply justifies his claim to be accepted as a pro-

fessional scientist. He is in fact the expert on drugs and their chemical, physical and biological properties and he can justly claim to be competent to offer an informed opinion in that field.

If that definition of pharmacy is accepted it at once becomes a relatively simple matter to determine precisely the rôle of the hospital pharmacist in the therapeutic team. He is the expert on drugs and their presentation as medicines. The mention of any drug in common use will immediately conjure up in his mind a mental picture of its structural formula and more important chemical properties. He will be able to place it in its appropriate pharmacological class and to compare its action with other substances in the same class. He will be particularly knowledgeable about properties that may affect its presentation as a medicine and to offer an expert and informed opinion on substances that might be included in the formulation in order to improve solubility, stability, absorption or taste. He should, however, take particular care not to venture too far outside his own specialist field. This is especially the case with therapeutics, a subject in which he has had no formal training. Therapeutics is an essentially practical subject and any advice given by the pharmacist must at best be second-hand. Every pharmacist should of course have an interest in therapeutics and keep up to date with current developments but his own subject must always come first. Here his advice is based on first-hand knowledge and experience. Therapeutics is, and always will be, the province of the doctor and the wise pharmacist will take good care to bear this in mind.

Not an End Point

It is a matter for great regret that so many pharmacists regard their qualification as an end-point rather than a beginning and in consequence make no attempt to keep abreast of current developments in their subject. That is readily apparent from a glance at the programme of almost any local branch of the Society. Lectures are arranged on practically every subject under the sun but a paper on some aspect of the subject in which the pharmacist claims to be a specialist is a comparative rarity. It is not very difficult to diagnose the cause of this lack of interest. The industrialisation of pharmacy has made it very difficult indeed for all except a small minority of pharmacists to practise their profession to the full. Today the majority have little opportunity to handle medicinal substances and much less to use their knowledge to formulate them as medicines. The pharmacist is now seen as a distributor; as an intermediary whose job it is to see that the patient is supplied with what the doctor ordered and he can perform this function without acquiring any understanding of the properties of the active ingredient of the medicines which he hands over to the patient. He need know nothing of the substances that, for one reason or another, have been included in the formulation and in many cases even the nature of the vehicle is not disclosed to him. He is expected to call the attention of the prescriber to what appears to be an excessive dose, but as he does not prepare the medicine he must rely on those who did to ensure that no harm will come to

the patient from the presence of any undisclosed ingredients in the formulation. In such circumstances it is no small wonder that pharmacists soon lose interest in their subject after qualification.

Justifying Existence

On the other hand the pharmacist cannot allow himself to become a mere distributor. That is especially true in the hospital service where automation and computer technology are already beginning to threaten his future as a senior officer. If "original pack dispensing" as now being strongly advocated by the pharmaceutical industry is generally accepted even his function as an intermediary will be called into question and once again he will find himself required to justify his existence. In the long term he can only survive as a specialist who can make his own original contribution to the treatment of disease. He must therefore take steps to convince his team-mates that he is the expert on drugs and that his advice is worth seeking. It will not be easy to do this while the pharmaceutical industry continues to regard him purely as an intermediary whose sole responsibility is to ensure that the patient is supplied

with the medicine ordered by the doctor. He must make it clear that as a professional scientist he cannot accept the rôle of a distributor of medicines of undisclosed composition. Unfortunately the pharmaceutical industry probably has very little evidence that the pharmacist is not content with the present position, and in any case he should not expect to be handed technical information on a plate. He must get it the hard way, i.e., by reading the journals to which the scientific staffs employed in the industry are such prolific contributors and once he is seen to be interested a change of attitude will almost certainly take place. There can, of course, be no return to the manufacture of medicines in the pharmacy. That has gone for ever. Nevertheless in most hospitals there is, or can be, sufficient of the kind of work that will ensure that the pharmacist who keeps up to date can make good use of his knowledge. If he takes maximum advantage of his opportunities and makes it clearly evident that he is the expert he claims to be his colleagues and the industry will eventually recognise him as such. If, on the other hand, he is content to be a dispenser and general medical handyman his future is in serious jeopardy.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS WELCOMED

Almost record entry for summer examinations

THE PRESIDENT of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe) extended a cordial welcome to the new members of the Council at the meetings in London on June 1 and 2. Mr. Reid, he said, had been a member of the Council for a number of years and was a former president of the Society. He had been away from the Council for a year, and they were all very glad to see him back for they knew his good qualities and the work that he was doing for pharmacy.

They were very glad that Mr. Beanland, who had shown himself to be willing to work for pharmacy, had been elected to the Council. The membership had done a good job in electing him, because the Council was made more fully representative by having as one of its members an employee pharmacist from retail pharmacy.

The President recalled that at the last meeting he had referred briefly to the fact that Mr. Heseltine was not offering himself for re-election. He had occupied a very prominent position in pharmacy and public life for many years, both nationally and locally. He was well known personally to a large number of pharmacists throughout the country and he was one of the most popular members who had ever served on the Council. He had been a member of the Council for twenty-one years, had held the office of vice-president in 1952 and President in 1953 and had been a member of the Statutory Committee for ten years.

He had occupied a special place on the Council by a combination of forthrightness and humanity which had led him on some occasions to express himself very forcibly when he had felt that there was an element of injustice to individuals involved in any action or proposal of the Society, but his manner on such occasions concealed a warm and generous heart, and his concern at all times for those in need was shown by his keen interest in the Benevolent Fund, of which he had been chairman for many years.

New President Invested

After the election of officers (see *C. & D.*, June 5, p. 574) Mr. J. Bloomfield was invested with the insignia of office as President and inducted into the chair; he then presented the Past-president's badge to Mr. Maplethorpe.

The minutes of the meeting of the Benevolent Fund were presented by the chairman (MISS M. A. BURR).

Grants had been made or were recommended in respect of thirteen widows of pharmacists, four members, and four

orphans. In a further case it was recommended that assistance to a widow and her children be continued by the Society jointly with the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

It was reported that a further payment of £4,000 to the Fund had been made from the estate of the late Arthur Hall, M.P.S., Worcester Park, Surrey. The payment was in addition to a sum of £1,500 received in January.

The minutes of the meeting of the Education Committee stated that twenty-four persons had been registered as "student" during May with twenty-eight registrations in May 1964, making a total of 101 registrations for the year compared with 140 registrations in the same period in 1964.

All the entries had been received for the Summer examinations. The total, 1,329, was just short of the record figure of 1,340 in 1964; the totals for 1963 and 1962 being 1,170 and 1,116 respectively. The Education Committee had noted that Dr. John M. Harris had been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of London, his thesis being entitled "Studies on the anaphylactoid reaction in rats." The thesis had acknowledged with thanks educational grants given by the Society.

The minutes of the meeting of the Organisation Committee were presented by MR. W. J. TRISTRAM who had been appointed chairman.

It was reported that for the annual meeting on May 19, 350 seats had been arranged, but 688 members had signed the attendance sheets. It was estimated that an additional 100 members either failed to sign the sheets or had been unable to do so. At the adjourned meeting on May 20, seventy-two members had signed the attendance sheets but far more than that number had been present.

Special Meeting Requested

A requisition, signed by thirty members resident in Cardiff, requested the Council to organise a special general meeting to discuss a list of subjects during the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in Cardiff, 1965. The Organisation Committee recommended that the requisition be discussed with the members concerned at the earliest possible occasion, the difficulties of complying with their request during the period of the Conference being explained to them.

The number of representatives attending the Branch Representatives' meeting on May 20 was 246 from 103 Branches.

The Committee recommended that the annual meeting and the Branch Representatives' meeting during 1966 be held respectively on May 18 and May 19 and that the Branch Secretaries' meeting, 1966, be held on October 12.

It was noted that the "Medicines with Care" exhibition would be staged as follows:—Sunderland, May 31-June 4; Margate, June 28-July 3; Liverpool, July 12-17; Edinburgh, October 11-16; London, October 20-21; and Colchester, November 2-6; and that a large number of provincial bookings had been made.

A report was received on the meeting of the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference held on May 21. The report stated that to date bookings for the Cardiff meeting totalled 450. The speakers at the symposium session on "The Safety and Quality of Pharmaceutical Products" would be Professor E. F. Scowen, Mr. A. G. Fishburn and Dr. D. C. Garratt, and the speaker at the professional session on "Pharmacy as a Centre of Health Information" would be Mr. Allen Aldington. Because of the decline of interest in the sports functions it was proposed to consider the future of these fixtures after the Cardiff Conference.

The minutes were received and the recommendations adopted.

The minutes of the meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee were presented by the Treasurer (MR. H. STEINMAN) and the minutes of the Practice Committee, chairman (MR. J. B. GROSSET) were received and the recommendations adopted.

Five cases of alleged infringements of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 had been considered. It was recommended that proceedings be instituted against two persons, one qualified and the other one unqualified, and that a warning letter be sent to one authorised seller and to one general trader.

The minutes of the meeting of the Ethical Committee showed that since the last meeting four infringements of the provisions of the Statement on Matters of Professional Conduct had been reported and action taken. In one case the pharmacist superintendent of a company had been interviewed concerning his advertising and an assurance received that the Council's standards would be complied with in future.

A request had been received that the Society support the setting up of a collecting-point for National Health Service prescriptions in a country area. The matter had been discussed at length and reference had been made to the Report on the General Practice of Pharmacy which set out conditions for the arrangements that such collecting-points should satisfy but did not deal with the circumstances in which the Society would support or oppose their establishment. It was recommended that the matter be referred to the Practice Committee so that a policy could be formulated.

Special General Meeting

The Council then discussed the arrangements for the special general meeting (see *C. & D.*, June 5, p. 573). THE PRESIDENT said that inquiries had shown that the only suitable hall which could be obtained was the Royal Albert Hall, on Sunday, July 25. They had attempted to get a hall for the end of June or the early part of July but that had not been practicable.

On the question of whether voting could be by post or by proxy the SECRETARY and REGISTRAR said that the Byelaws made it quite clear that the votes must be taken of the people at the meeting and in no other way. Unless the Byelaws were changed and there was insufficient time for that to be done, there was no possibility of altering that state of affairs.

The Practice Committee had received a report on the inaugural meeting of the Agricultural and Veterinary Pharmacy Group held on April 28 at the Society's House. There were forty-two members present, although some ninety

members with interests in agricultural and veterinary pharmacy had applied for membership of the group. After MR. F. W. ADAMS (Secretary and Registrar) had outlined the development of agricultural and veterinary matters in the history of the Society, DR. S. B. CHALLEN (head of the School of Pharmacy, Portsmouth College of Technology) described how the need for education in the pharmaceutical aspects of agricultural science and veterinary medicine was to be met—in the first instance by a four-week postgraduate course in Portsmouth in July 1966.

The course would consist of a residential summer school of one month with an intensive programme of lectures, tutorials, practical instruction and visits to field stations. The course would be divided into three parts: crop husbandry, animal husbandry and formulation and legislation. The summer school would be followed by a period of nine months directed theoretical work. Candidates for the Certificate in Agricultural Pharmacy, to be awarded by the Portsmouth College of Technology, would submit a dissertation on a selected topic and attend an oral examination based upon the directed theoretical work.

In reply to questions, Dr. Challen stated that he was aware that there were difficulties in making provision to attend such a course but stressed the need for post-graduate education in many branches of pharmacy and hoped that ways would be found to enable pharmacists, especially the younger generation, to attend. Fees would be only nominal—probably £10 10s. to £15 15s. for tuition—the actual cost of the course would be much more. The timing of the course was fixed by the availability of staff and facilities; it was possible that pharmacists who could not complete a full month might be enrolled for part of the course and complete the month the following year. The third speaker, MR. K. JENKINS, referred to the scientific and ethical standards of the pharmacist being a safeguard in the distribution of potent substances. He pointed out the contribution that agricultural and veterinary pharmaceutical practice could make to the economic self-sufficiency of pharmacy.

The meeting then elected the following three members to form the group committee with members of the Agricultural and Veterinary Subcommittee of the Practice Committee:—S. Bull, Enfield, Middlesex; R. Macnab, Oxted, Surrey; and W. P. B. Phillpotts, Wolverton, Buckinghamshire.

Standing Committees

The following were elected to the standing committees of the Council, 1965-66:—

BENEVOLENT FUND AND WAR AID: J. E. Balmford, Miss M. A. Burr (*Chairman*), K. Holland, A. Howells, J. A. Myers, T. Reid, D. E. Sparshott, H. Steinman.

EDUCATION: Professor A. H. Beckett, Miss M. A. Burr, W. M. Darling, J. B. Grosset, K. Jenkins, J. P. Kerr, Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh, C. W. Maplethorpe (*Chairman*), T. Reid, D. E. Sparshott.

ETHICAL: W. A. Beanland, Professor A. H. Beckett, E. A. Brocklehurst, W. M. Darling (*Chairman*), R. Dickinson, J. B. Grosset, K. Jenkins, J. P. Kerr, Professor D. R. Laurence, Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh.

FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES: J. E. Balmford, E. A. Brocklehurst, Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh, C. W. Maplethorpe, J. A. Myers, T. Reid, D. E. Sparshott, H. Steinman (*Chairman*), W. J. Tristram.

LAW: E. A. Brocklehurst, W. M. Darling, K. Holland, K. Jenkins, J. P. Kerr (*Chairman*), J. A. Myers, D. E. Sparshott, H. Steinman.

ORGANISATION: J. E. Balmford, W. A. Beanland, Miss M. A. Burr, R. Dickinson, J. B. Grosset, A. Howells, Mrs. E. J. M. Leigh, C. W. Maplethorpe, T. Reid, W. J. Tristram (*Chairman*).

PUBLICATIONS: J. E. Balmford, W. A. Beanland, E. A. Brocklehurst (*Chairman*), R. Dickinson, K. Holland, A. Howells, Dr. W. Lane-Petter, Professor D. R. Laurence, J. A. Myers, W. J. Tristram.

PRACTICE: Professor A. H. Beckett, Miss M. A. Burr, W. M. Darling, R. Dickinson, J. B. Grosset (*Chairman*), K. Holland, A. Howells, K. Jenkins, J. P. Kerr, Dr. S. R. F. Whittaker.

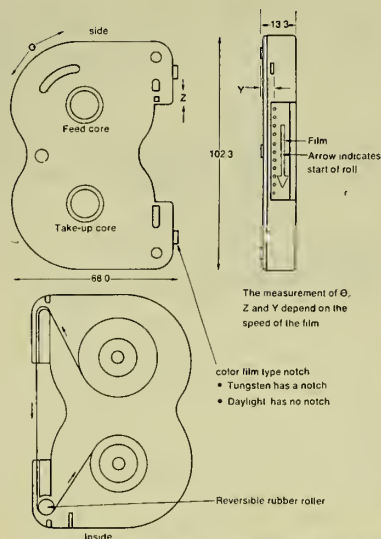
Co-opted members of the Education Committee are Dr. F. Hartley, Professors J. B. Stenlake, N. J. Harper, J. M. Rowson, Dr. E. A. Rawlins, and Mr. F. H. Oliver.

International Photographic Exposition

"RAPID" SYSTEM LAUNCHED ON UNITED STATES MARKET

THIS exhibition, generally referred to as IPEX '65, and also as the fourth Biennale Photo-Cinéma-Optique, was held in New York, United States, in May. The presentation of materials, equipment and services was of a high order and the opening times of the exhibition were so arranged that members of all branches of the photographic trade were able to conduct their business with exhibitors and attend meetings of the American Master Photo Dealers' and Finishers' Association annual convention without the general public being present. The latter were only admitted in the evenings and at week-ends.

At IpeX, the battle of the systems of easy loading, both still and cine really began. On the one hand was the "Instamatic" method of Eastman Kodak Co. (already established in the still field both here and abroad) and on the other, the Rapid system, under way in Europe, but now launched as a world-



Left: Diagram of the Fuji single 8 loading system. Right: The Fujica single 8 P-1 camera and magazine.



The Eumig Vienne Super 8 ciné camera.

"Kodapak" movie cartridges (see *C. & D.*, May 8, p. 470). Of equal interest in New York was the Single 8 system announced and shown by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. That company has taken a leaf out of the magnetic-tape manufacturer's book in the search for more material in the same space and has reduced the thickness of the "base" of the film by a third so that they are able to get a full 50 ft. of film into a very small and slim magazine. In effect that has meant that the camera to receive it can be made equally slender—in fact it is little wider than the diameter of the lens. It will be seen from the illustration that the magazine is reminiscent of the older 9.5 mm. type and the film floats free between the feed and take-up sections. Thus a conventional gate track with pressure-pad can be used with the same technical advantages as there are in the Rapid still

system. Now, in the same way that Agfa-Gevaert are not alone in the still system of loading, Fuji in the cine field are joined by them together with one American and thirteen Japanese companies to date.

In comparison with the Fujica P-1 camera, the Eumig "Vienne" Super 8 model, although a beautiful camera to handle and use, looks somewhat "chunky" in appearance. A wide range of projectors from a large number of manufacturers complement the cameras in both the Super 8 and the Single 8 systems. Although it was generally known beforehand that the Kodak Super 8 system would be quite firmly established in the Spring and that there might be some perturbation about the introduction of the new 8-mm. system, quite a large number of European and Japanese manufacturers, as well as companies other than Eastman Kodak in the U.S.A., showed

wide scheme. Immediately prior to the opening of this exhibition the "Partners in the Rapid System," which included twenty-seven European and Japanese manufacturers of film and cameras, announced their plans. At the exhibition itself they had a joint stand on which were displayed twenty-four varieties of black-and-white and colour film and at least as many cameras, from simple and inexpensive to the more complex and higher priced models.

One of the premier claims made for the Rapid system is that not only is the film easy-loading but also that it lies in the true focal plane of the camera properly retained by a conventional pressure-plate—enabling full advantage to be taken of large aperture lenses, which demand precise focusing to get the best results from them.

In the cine field, Messrs. Kodak showed their Super 8 system with "Instamatic" movie camera and



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW: A general view of the exhibition hall of the International Photographic Exposition, held in New York in May.

equipment for the new format. Nor did the apparatus appear to comprise mere prototypes.

There has been comment that the new format will supersede completely and at once all existing double-8 mm. equipment but that seems unlikely. When one considers the enormous amount of money already spent on double-8 mm. apparatus it hardly

seems likely that it will all be thrown away, all supplies of sensitive material and library films will cease and that the new format will sweep the board overnight. It is only necessary to look at the increased running costs involved in the admittedly superior 50 per cent. gain in image size to realise that the change is likely to be a relatively slow one. Another point that has to be

taken into consideration is a technical one . . . it is even now possible to get more "information" on to a double-8 mm. frame than can possibly be projected from it. Many of the less expensive projectors that are likely to be offered for the new Super 8 or Single 8 format, in practice, may likewise not show such a great advantage over the present models.

International Photo-cine Fair

WIDE VARIETY OF NEW EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

OVER 100 exhibitors from the United Kingdom and twelve foreign countries were at Olympia, May 13-19, to show, at the sixth International Photo-Cine Fair developments that have occurred in photographic equipment and materials since the Fotokina exhibition held in Western Germany in 1963. A selection of exhibitors and an outline of their displays follows.

A.E.I. LAMP & LIGHTING CO., LTD., Melton Road, Leicester, had on show their range of lighting units for photography including the new AGIB with increased output and the E34 tungsten filament sealed beam cine flood of 600 watt output. Stated life of the E34 is ten hours.

AGFA, LTD., 27 Lower Regent Street, London, S.W.1, displayed their range of Rapid cameras with examples of photographs taken on their colour materials. Also on show were two new electronic flash guns, the Agratronic with rechargeable nickel-cadmium accumulator and the battery-operated Agfatronic B. Both can be used direct from the mains.

ARROWTABS, LTD., 1 Granville Mews, Cricklewood Lane, London, N.W.2, were offering a selection of Arrow cine accessories to which the retailer can add camera and projector of choice to make up his own "package deal." Free advertising posters and advertising blocks are provided by the company who can now also supply their pen brushes marked with the dealers name and address. Another recently introduced line is a series of action movie scenes that can be spliced into the amateur's own film to provide added interest.

ATLAS LIGHTING, LTD., Thorn House, Upper St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2, put on a display linked with the advertising campaign they are running this summer on the use of flash to improve outdoor summer pictures. New developments being shown included the M3 clear and M3B blue flash bulbs for guns fitted with standard American single contact miniature sockets; a 12 volt-50 watt tungsten-iodine lamp for 8-mm. cine projectors and 35-mm. slide projectors; the A1/185 integral mirror 8 volt-50 watt lamp for 8-mm. cine projectors, which are interchangeable with the A1/202 lamp, and a reflector photo flood rated at 375 watts.

CINEX, LTD., Bolex House, London, N.14, showed the complete range of Bolex cine cameras and equipment marketed by them.

P. M. COX, LTD., 175 Cricklewood Lane, London, N.W.2, were showing the new Kowa SER camera with fully automatic CdS exposure meter that couples to any interchangeable lens. No high-low scale switch is needed with the meter. In the cine field the Kaydon 8-mm. zoom reflex camera has automatic loading, three running speeds and fully automatic exposure control. The Kaydon P438 8-mm. projector also has automatic threading and zoom lens with 15-25 mm. range. Cine reels in 200 ft. and 400 ft. sizes featuring a simplified feed-in device were also shown. Kaydon screens are British-made, glass-beaded and have a non-curl edge. The Dialux home projector has quartz-iodine lamp, 100 mm. lens and film-strip attachments.

C.Z. SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, LTD., 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, had on display the complete range of Werra cameras. The 20 mm. f/4 Flektogon lens with fully automatic diaphragm in Pentax mount, the range of Zeiss binoculars and Umbral sunglasses.

DAVID WILLIAMS (CINE EQUIPMENT), LTD., 5 Glasshouse Yard, London, E.C.1, had on show their range of products together with a new British made "sun gun" to take the E34 600 watt flood introduced by A.E.I. Lamp & Lighting Co., Ltd.

GNOME PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, LTD., Caerphilly Road, Cardiff, displayed their range of projectors, including the new 757 Auto Classic model (see C. & D., March 27, p. 321) enlargers and accessories.

GREENHILL & ELLIS (OPTICAL), LTD., Ling House, Dominion Street, London, E.C.2, showed two recently introduced ranges of binoculars one of them having the advantage of a wide angle of view. Other items included a 7-12 x 50 zoom binocular, two 8-25 x 30 zoom telescopes, 10 x 30 prismatic monocular complete with tripod, pistol grip, car window mount, etc.

HAMILTON TAIT, LTD., Penicuik, Midlothian, drew attention to their comprehensive processing services for black and white and colour photography.

HANIMEX (U.K.), LTD., 42 Lower Marsh, London, S.E.1, introduced a large number of new products. Still equipment in the 35 mm. format included the Hanimex Auto EE with selenium cell built in "round" the f/2.8 40 mm. lens and a coupled rangefinder. Additions to the Topcon range were the RE11, a scaled-down version

of the Super but retaining through-the-lens exposure control, and the Uni, similar to the Wink "S" but with through-the-lens metering. The Fujica V2 with rear wheel focusing and CdS meter was also shown, the word "slow" shows in the finder when illumination levels require the use of tripod or flash. Half-frame cameras included the Fujica Half SE fitted with f/1.9 six element lens in shutter speeded from $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.-1/500 sec. and semi-automatic exposure control from selenium meter. Five new cine cameras were shown. The Hanimex automatic 8 has fixed-focus lens, fully automatic control from selenium cell and single speed electrically driven motor; its deluxe version is fitted with zoom lens, pistol grip and built-in type-A filter. The Hanimex reflex zoom 8 has battery-drive, zoom lens and fully-automatic control from a CdS cell; its deluxe version is similar but has three running speeds. The Hanimex synchro-zoom 8-mm. camera has fully automatic CdS exposure control and features a one-handed release for both shutter and zoom movement. Two cine projectors were shown, the Hanimex loadmatic and Fujica masterload, both have automatic threading, push-button controls, variable speed and zoom lens.

HARRINGAY PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, LTD., 435 Green Lanes, London, N.4, were showing their recently introduced "super" striper for edge striping of 8-mm. film.

HIGHGATE OPTICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 71 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, displayed the Zeika power zoom binoculars and a new range of micro-binoculars.

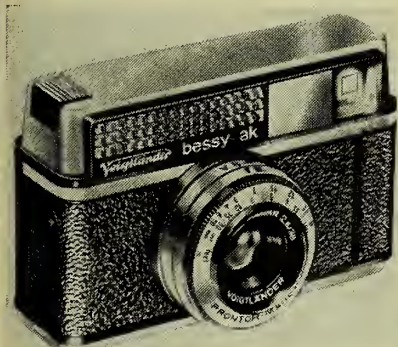
R. F. HUNTER, LTD., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, gave a preview of a new model in the Petri range of cameras, the Petri Auto-Rapid which uses Rapid cartridge film. A feature is that the CdS light-meter is switched on as the film is wound on and switched off when the shutter is released, thus conserving the life of the battery. The Stitz L-7 De-luxe CdS exposure meter incorporates a viewfinder to show which part of the subject is being measured. New in the Paterson range is an 8-mm. cine-editor for spools up to 400 ft. capacity. A film notcher is incorporated.

ILFORD, LTD., Ilford, Essex, had on show two new models in Elmo range of 8-mm. cine cameras. Both have automatic CdS meter exposure control, power-operated zoom, two built-in filters and can be fitted with an

accessory that allows 100 ft. of film to be loaded at a time. The 8TL6 model has a 6:1 zoom ratio (7.5-45 mm.) and the 8TL4 a 4:1 ratio (7.5-30 mm.). The company also showed its new range of colour films. Color-slide reversal film (32ASA) is sold process paid and transparencies returned in "nesting" card mounts in "quick-look" viewer. Colorprint negative film (64ASA) is also sold process-paid and a set of contact colour prints is returned with the card-mounted negatives.

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, introduced two CdS exposure meters, one having an acceptance angle of 9° and bright-line direct-vision viewfinder is intended for normal use; the other screws into the lens mount of interchangeable lens cameras to allow through-the-lens exposure readings. Other exhibits from the range of Minolta and Minoltina still and cine cameras were also shown.

JOHNSON'S OF HENDON, LTD., Hendon Way, London, N.W.4. Two new Voigtlander cameras in the lower price range, the Bessy K and Bessy AK,

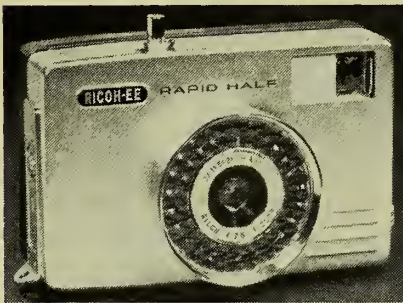


were being shown on this stand. Although similar in external appearance the former has a fixed focus lens of f/8 aperture and one shutter speed while the latter is fitted with f/2.8 Color-Lanthar lens in three-speed programmed shutter. Both have built-in flash-gun adjustable for bounced flash. A new flashgun, the Braun Hobby E.F. 300 available either with barix battery or nickel-cadmium accumulator was also shown. The accumulator model is fitted with a meter to indicate the charge position. Guide number is 114 for 50ASA colour film. A further introduction was the Eumig Mark-M 8-mm. projector with automatic threading facility. Available with Euprozom f/1.4 15-22 mm. or Euprovar f/1.3 13-25 mm. zoom lenses.

KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, showed the full range of their Instamatic cameras including the new Instamatic 200. The Carousel S slide projector with circular slide tray was also featured.

MAYFAIR PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIERS, 166 West End Lane, London, N.W.6. Equipment exhibited included the Miranda FM, with standard Miranda F body but with uncoupled CdS meter built in to the pentaprism. Prism and meter are detachable to allow close-up meter readings. Half-frame cameras

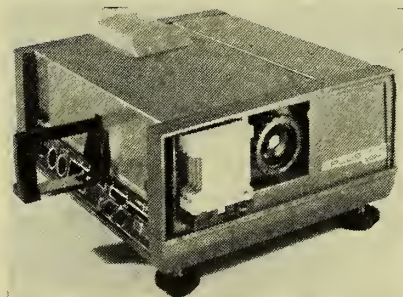
shown were the Ricoh Auto-Half with spring-driven motor for film transport, selenium exposure meter coupled to aperture and fixed-focus f/2.8 lens;



Ricoh Rapid Half for Rapid cassettes also with coupled meter and Ricoh Caddy Half with built-in meter and focusing f/2.8 lens. New cine cameras shown were the Yelco Automatic 8EE with fully automatic exposure control and f/1.8 fixed-focus lens and the Yelco Reflex 77 with reflex-focusing f/1.8 12-32 mm. zoom lens and semi-automatic exposure control.

MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Wigmore Street, London, W.1, who recently took over distribution in Britain of Ferrania film products (see *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 390) made their debut at a British exhibition displaying their complete range but placing the emphasis on 35-mm. colour photography.

PAUL PLUS, LTD., 29 King Street, Newcastle, Staffs, exhibiting for the first time at the Photo-Cine Fair showed the Plus-Pia automatic slide projector 2024 1Q for which adaptors can be supplied to take almost any make of magazine. Illumination is by 24 volt 150 watt iodine-quartz lamp and slide-changing and focusing are



by remote control. The Plus sound unit, introduced earlier this year, enables owners of most makes of silent 8-mm. projectors to add their own sound to striped films. Accessories include record-player desk, speaker and tape record-replay unit.

PHILIPS ELECTRICAL, LTD., Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2, exhibited their range of photographic lamps, including the all-glass (AG) flashbulbs and had a display illustrating the way a flashgun used in the evening can enlarge the range of holiday photography.

PHOTAX (LONDON), LTD., 70 Charlotte Street, London, W.1, displayed the Yashica range of cameras, includ-

ing the JP which has provision for a clip-on exposure meter, the Yashica Half-17 Rapid camera for Rapid cassettes, the Sixtar CdS exposure meter and a new 2 x 2 in. battery or mains-operated slide viewer with attachments for film-strips.

PHOTOPIA, LTD., Hempstalls Lane, Newcastle, Staffs, displayed, among other items not previously shown at Olympia, two Regula cameras taking Rapid cassettes, the SE and SL. Both have f/2.8 lens and four-speed Rectamat shutter/diaphragm unit and SE has additionally a built-in exposure meter.

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Queensway, Hatfield, Herts, displayed the full range of Polaroid Land products, emphasis being on the recently-introduced cheaper models (see *C. & D.*, May 1, p. 445).

PULLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC, Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, had on view two new half-frame cameras, the Olympus Pen D2 with f/1.9 lens in shutter speeded to 1/500 sec. and CdS exposure meter and Pen W with f/2.8 lens.

PYSER-BRITEX (SALES), LTD., Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent, exhibited the Swift range of binoculars and telescopes. Additions included the first model in a new SCF range, restyled, and with close focusing, an 8.5 x 44 wide angle binocular for ornithologists and a pistol grip zoom telescope variable from 6-18 x 30.

RANK PHOTOGRAPHIC, Woodger Road, London, W.12, were showing, for the first time in this country, the Asahi Pentax Spotmatic with "through-the-lens" CdS exposure control and an "improved type of focal plane shutter."

J. J. SILBER, LTD., 11 Northburgh Street, London, E.C.1, have introduced a camera accepting Instamatic film cartridges—the Halina Simplette F with built-in flashgun, direct vision finder and symbol focusing. The Penti II 35-mm. half-frame camera has f/3.5 lens and coupled exposure meter with shutter speeds up to 1/125 sec. and B. Another half-frame camera, the Canon demi-C, also has built-in exposure meter with f/2.8 28-mm. and f/2.8 50-mm. interchangeable lenses fitting direct into the programmed shutter. The Canonet quick-loading 35-mm. camera incorporates a new method of fast loading that utilises standard 35-mm. cassettes. Fitted with f/1.9 45 mm. lens and built-in CdS exposure meter for fully automatic exposure control with shutter speeds up to 1/500 sec. and coupled rangefinder.

TECHNICAL AND OPTICAL EQUIPMENT (LONDON), LTD., 15 Praed Street, London, W.2, demonstrated two new models of the Quarz cine camera one having semi-automatic exposure control, the other being fitted with a 9-36 mm. zoom lens and pointer-matching automatic exposure control. A more expensive 8-mm. cine camera, the Lada, had an f/1.7, 9-37 mm. zoom lens, fully automatic control by CdS meter and four filming speeds 8-48 f.p.s. New still cameras included the Zorki 10 and 11 both fully automatic with manual over-ride, the former also having a coupled rangefinder.

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED
BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 19

- For medicated bath essence* (5)
SLIMEER, 871,960, by S. Davies Pharmaceuticals Export Import, Ltd., Worthing, Sussex.
- For all goods* (5)
CYCLIMORPH, 873,305, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1. PYRALVEX, 873,778, by Norgine Pharmaceutical Products (London), Ltd., London, W.C.1. LISPAMOL, 874,519, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. CAVIPAQUE, 875,127, by Damancy & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and products* (5)
PREFERTOL, 873,795, by Paines & Byrne, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
- For medical, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations and substances* (5)
ZYLORIC, 874,531, by Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., London, N.W.1.
- For sanitary knickers* (5)
SANIPANTS, 874,755, by Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Worcs.
- For electric razors and parts* (8)
REMINGTON SELECTRONIC, 873,487, by Sperry Rand Corporation, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.
- For binoculars* (9)
ANGLEX, 875,600, by J. A. Britton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.2.
- For thermometers* (9)
ZEATRON, 875,628, by G. H. Zeal, Ltd., London, S.W.19.
- For devices for dispensing liquids in measured quantities* (9)
GILCOT, 876,227, by Gaskell & Chambers (Non-Drip Measure), Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.
- For all goods* (10)
CIRCON, 871,875, by Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.
- For electric blankets* (10)
GRATTIX, 872,688, by Grattan Warehouses, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.
- For apparatus for medical, dental and veterinary use and parts of such apparatus* (10)
NIMBUS, 875,483, by British Oxygen Co., Ltd., London, W.6.
- For preparations made from cereals for human consumption* (30)
ANDOMIA SLIMAKRISPS, 871,607, by Andomia Products, Ltd., Bradford, Yorks.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," May 26

- For fertilisers for sale in England, Scotland and Wales* (1)
FISONS CHECK, 794,899, by Fisons, Ltd., Felixstowe, Suffolk.
- For perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), sachets for use in waving the hair, shampoos, soaps and essential oils, all being goods for sale in the United Kingdom* (3)
PERHAPS, 862,767, by Cussons Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, 7.
- For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices* (3)
Device with words ALBERTO-CULVER STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL, B862,997, by Alberto-Culver Co., Melrose Park, Illinois, U.S.A.
- For all goods* (3)
SAUNIA, 872,117, by Sterwin, A.G., Zug, Switzerland, REB, 873,528, by Chesebrough-Pond's, Ltd., London, N.W.10. QUIPPY, 874,292, by Alexander Duckham & Co., Ltd., London, W.6. LAVASOL, 874,953, by Unilever, Ltd., Port Sunlight, Cheshire.
- For perfumes, cosmetics, non-medicated toilet preparations, and soaps* (3)
ZARZUELA, 872,769, by Picot, Ltd., London, W.6.
- For bubble baths, being non-medicated bath preparations* (3)
AQUAFLOA, 873,909, by Jean Sorelle, Ltd., London, N.4.
- For pharmaceutical preparations and substances* (5)
Device with letters C PE, 865,140, by Sterling-Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 5

- Liquid filler apparatus*, Ex-Cell-O Corporation, 995,071.
- Apparatus and method for sealing cartons*, Fibre-board Paper Products Corporation, 995,073.
- Process for production of orihosphates*, Chemische Fabrik Kalk, G.m.b.H., 995,096.
- Production of dibenzothiophene and dibenzofuran derivatives*, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., 995,155.
- Urea synthesis process*, Chemical Construction Corporation, 995,184.
- Photographic image forming processes*, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 995,200.
- Photographic Elements*, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 995,201.
- Purification of aluminium sulphate*, Allied Chemical Corporation, 995,209.
- Medical apparatus*, F. C. Jenkins, 995,235.
- Quaternary ammonium salts having anti-amhythmic activity*, Astra Apotekames Kemiska Fabriker, A.B., 995,256.
- Tertiary phosphine oxide detergents*, Procter & Gamble Co., 995,260.
- Manufacture of amino-acids*, W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., 995,299.
- Photographic elements having ultraviolet absorber included therein*, Eastman Kodak Co., 995,302.
- Mercaptonitrophenols*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 995,310.
- Guanidine compounds and methods for their production*, Parke, Davis & Co., 995,312.
- Thiocarbamates and their use in herbicidal compositions*, Stauffer Chemical Co., 995,316.
- Polysaccharides and methods for their production*, Parke, Davis & Co., 995,338.
- Dispensing package*, American Can Co., 995,340.
- Steroid processes*, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 995,344.
- Particulate cleaning agent and method of preparation thereof*, Procter & Gamble, Co., 995,351.
- Liquid detergent composition*, Procter & Gamble Co., 995,353.
- Phosphate and phosphonate esters having surface active properties*, Procter & Gamble Co., 995,355.
- 1-(4-Hydroxy-3-alkoxyphenyl)-2-(1-methyl-2-phenoxyethylamino) alkanols and derivatives and process for preparing same*, Mead Johnson & Co., 995,356.
- Synthesis of anor-steroids*, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 995,357.
- Thiophosphonates and compositions containing the same*, Monsanto Co., 995,359.
- Freeze-drying biological material*, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., 995,362.
- Colour photography*, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 995,364.
- Imidazolidine derivatives*, American Cyanamid Co., 995,366.
- Benzofuran derivatives and method of preparing same*, Soc. Belge de l'Azote et les Produits Chimiques du Marly, 995,367.
- Medicinal antidote and prophylactic against nicotine*, T. Iguchi, 995,373.
- Miticidal compositions containing 1,1-bis(halophenyl)-2,2,2-tri-chloroethanols*, Rohm & Haas Co., 995,383.
- Organometal compounds and process for their production*, Dow Chemical Co., 995,395.
- Hypotensive composition*, American Cyanamid Co., 995,398.
- Photographic objective*, C. Hauser & K. Vockenhuber, 995,429.
- Method of, and zein-containing composition for, coating medicinal tablets*, Marion Laboratories, Inc., 995,437.
- Salad oils*, Procter & Gamble Co., 995,444.
- Metal complexes of aminophosphonic acids*, Henkel & Cie, G.m.b.H., 995,462.
- Process for the preparation of chloroquinoxaline carboxylic acid derivatives*, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., 995,483.
- Thiocarbamates and herbicidal compositions containing them*, Monsanto Co., 995,497.
- Production of hydrazine hydrate*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 995,564.
- British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the

Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 16.

- From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 12
- Hypodermic injection apparatus*, Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., 995,605.
- Detergent compositions*, Monsanto Co., 995,633.
- Apparatus for the continuous gelatinisation of starch and starch derivatives*, Escher Wyss, G.m.b.H., 995,660.
- Cattle dips*, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., 995,671.
- Photoflash lamp and protective coating therefore*, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., 995,799.
- Pharmaceutical compositions comprising naphthalene derivatives*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 995,800.
- Derivatives of hydantoins*, Distillers Co., Ltd., 995,864.
- Dyeing of hair and other keratinous material*, Gillette Industries, Ltd., 995,870.
- Herbicidal compositions*, Rohm & Haas Co., 995,889.
- Bottle made of plastics material*, Proplasto, A.G., 995,890.
- Sulphanilamide derivatives and methods for their production*, J. R. Geigy, A.G., 995,895.
- Pesticides*, W. Freyberg, 995,898.
- Preparation of virus antigens*, Parke, Davis & Co., 995,926.
- Manufacture of detergent tablets*, Colgate-Palmolive Co., 995,940.
- Asymmetric amino triazine derivatives and process for their preparation*, Abie Chemical Laboratories and R. G. Haber, 995,951.
- Thionophosphoric acid ester*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 995,959.
- Pyridine derivatives*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 995,964.
- Surgical sponges*, Pratt Manufacturing Corporation, 995,992.
- Lysergic acid compounds*, Westminster Bank, Ltd., 996,602.
- Thiamine derivatives*, Miles Laboratories, Inc., 996,072.
- Germicidal compositions*, H. C. Stecker, 996,074.
- N,N'-Diethylene-N¹¹-1,3,4-thiadiazolylphosphoramidate compounds and their preparation*, Sumitomo Chemical Co., 996,107.
- Pest control compositions*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 996,108.
- Production of granules containing dried fruit*, Procter & Gamble Co., 996,158.
- Photographic camera*, Agfa, A.G., 996,188.
- Vitamin A composition*, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 996,207.
- Substituted hydrazides*, G. D. Searle & Co., 996,253.
- Stabilised cellulose esters*, Eastman Kodak Co., 996,254.
- Process for the production of basic dibenzoxepin and dibenzothiepin derivatives*, C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., 886,255.
- Steroid compounds*, G. D. Searle & Co., 996,256.
- Yohimbane derivatives*, C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., 996,257.
- Metal bisdithiocarbamate complexes*, Rohm & Haas Co., 996,264.
- Hair straightening compositions and method of use*, Scherico, Ltd., 996,279.
- 19-Nor-steroids*, Organon Laboratories, Ltd., 996,308, 996,309.
- British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 23.
- From the "Official Journal (Patents)," May 19
- Crystalline hydrated phosphates*, Diversey (U.K.), Ltd., 996,401.
- Method for purifying turbid or fouled water*, M. Kanai, 996,402.
- Photographic cameras*, Balda-Kameraerwerk Rudolf Gruter, K.G., 996,456.
- Photographic processing*, Ilford, Ltd., 996,459.
- Aminoketone derivatives*, Miles Laboratories, Inc., 996,485.
- Hydroxy thiobenzamides*, Ethyl Corporation, 996,489.
- Dibenzazepine derivatives*, J. R. Geigy, A.G., 996,490.
- Process for the production of pyrocarbonic acid esters*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 996,495.
- British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from June 30.

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

PUBLICATIONS Booklets and Leaflets

BRITISH COD LIVER OILS (HULL & GRIMSBY), LTD., Marfleet, Hull, Yorks: "How to mix cod liver oil into animal feeds" (8-p. booklet).

CEREBOS, LTD., Willesden, London, N.W.10: Products of the Cerebos group (60-p. illustrated booklet).



THREE NEW UNITS: The counter merchandiser for Val-Pak shown above is one of three new display units available from Dae Health Laboratories, Ltd., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1. A window display unit for Valderma balm and soap features the new-style carton for the balm. Third unit is a counter display stand for Veet "O," claimed the largest-selling depilatory cream on the market.

Catalogues and Lists

CIBA LABORATORIES, LTD., Horsham, Sussex: Price list of pharmaceutical preparations.

GNOME PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, LTD., Gnome Corner, Caerphilly Road, Cardiff: Summer catalogue (pp. 24).

EDWARD GURR, LTD., Michrome Laboratories, 42 Upper Richmond Road West, London, S.W.14: Catalogue of Michrome stains for microscopy, biological reagents, photographic dyes, etc. (pp. 90).

GEORGE T. GURR, LTD., 136 New Kings Road, London, S.W.6: Price list (K) of Gurr's biological stains and reagents (pp. 36). Price list of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. laboratory diagnostic reagents and materials (pp. 30). "Notes on cervical cytology" (service bulletin no. 101).

PRESS ADVERTISING

ASSOCIATED PRODUCTS (ENGLAND), LTD., 2 Eldon Street, London, E.C.2. Baby Quick pads. In *Baby World*, *Nursery World*, *Parents*, *Mother and Baby*, *Mother, Mothercare*, *Woman's Own* and *You and Your Baby*.

CARTERET PRODUCTS, Wear Bay Road, Folkestone, Kent: Arrid supreme aerosol spray deodorant. In *Daily Express*, *Daily Mirror*, *The People* and *Belfast Telegraph*. In July and August.

G. COSTA & CO., LTD., Staffordshire Street, London, S.E.15: Instant Postum caffeine-free beverage free sample offer. In *Daily Mail*, *Observer*, *Sunday Telegraph*, *Family Doctor* and other newspapers.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO. (a division of Gillette Industries, Ltd.), Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex: Gillette Slim-twist razor. In *Radio Times*.

GOLDEN, LTD., Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1: Belle Color. In *Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., 225 Bath Road, Slough, Bucks: FeminaX, In *Woman*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Woman's Realm*, *Everywoman*, *Modern Woman*, *Honey*, *She*, *Housewife*, *Woman and Home*, *Nova* and many teenage magazines.

POLAROID (U.K.), LTD., Queensway House, Queensway, Hatfield, Herts: Polaroid camera 104. In *Daily Express*.

Q-TIPS (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., Victoria Road, London, N.W.10: Q-Tips cotton swabs. In baby magazines.

ROBERTS WINDSOR, LTD., 63 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1: Roberts Windsor soap. In *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Realm*.

SPANISH OLIVE OIL: In *Daily Telegraph*, *Sunday Times*, *Observer*, *Woman* and *Woman's Own*.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.=Private Company. R.O.=Registered Office
BREATHALYZER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To deal in and distribute medicinal and other preparations, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.: 10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3.

JEFFREY BRESLAW (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Directors: Jeffrey A. Breslaw, M.P.S., and Sheila F. J. Breslaw, R.O.: 7 Fitzroy Square, London, W.C.1.

T. F. BINGHAM, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Directors: Thomas F. Bingham, M.P.S., Emma M. Bingham and Francis W. R. Masterson, R.O.: 367 Aylsham Road, Norwich.

BRONDELL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturing and analytical chemists, etc. Subscribers: L. R. Battell and W. J. Wildman, R.O.: 13 Well Court, Bow Lane, London, E.C.4.

BRUCE G. CARRIE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of retail and wholesale chemists, etc. Directors: Bruce G. Carrie, M.P.S., and Mrs. Lillian A. Carrie, R.O.: 51 The Mall, London, W.5.

CHEMICAL MARKET INVESTIGATORS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To undertake marketing, chemical statistical and technical research, etc. Directors: Eric Shankleman, Edwin G. Fisher, M.P.S., Martin D. Callender and Ernest D. Chard, R.O.: 7 Bell Yard, London, W.C.2.

CHEMICALS & FIBRES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Horace G. Smith and Frederick C. Williams, R.O.: 23 Highbury Crescent, London, N.5.

DUNSDON CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Subscribers: Andrew J. Ramage-Gibson and Michael J. Silverthorne, R.O.: 4 Marlow Road, Maidenhead.

C. GIBSON (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Harold R. Gibson, Christina C. Gibson, M.P.S., and William J. Sangster, M.P.S. R.O.: 6 Palace Mansions, Palace Gardens, Enfield, Middlesex.

HEKA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Hugh M. Ransom and Sheila Ransom, R.O.: 129 Portobello Road, London, W.11.

HENGISTBURY PHARMACY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of wholesale and retail chemists, etc. Subscribers: Eric W. R. Parks, M.P.S., and Betty S. Parks, 36 Broadway, Southbourne, Bournemouth.

KIDDIFOODS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medicinal, chemical food, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.: 10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3.

MAWSON & PROCTOR (GROUP PHARMACY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. To carry on the business of wholesale, retail and dispensing chemists, etc. Subscribers: Mawson & Proctor, Ltd., and John P. Kerr, 21 Cleveland Gardens, High Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, M.P.S.

MINNIFOODS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, manufacturers of and dealers in pharmaceutical, chemical, slimming and other preparations, etc. Directors: George W. Taylor, M.P.S., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, R.O.: 10 Grant Street, Bradford, 3.

WILLS

MR. G. V. A. BOYD, The White House, Church Road, Ballybrack, Killiney, co. Dublin, Republic of Ireland, joint managing director of Boileau & Boyd, Ltd., Bridge Street, Dublin, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £31,137.

MR. F. R. BURTON, M.P.S., Danum, Albert Road, Wellington, Salop, left £24,378 (£24,239 net).

MR. W. COLLISON, 8 Rowsley Road, St. Annes, Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs, president of William Blythe & Co., chemical manufacturers, left £157,392 (£157,100 net).

MR. G. J. COOPER, M.P.S., 10 Shottfield Avenue, London, S.W.14, left £13,085 (£11,792 net).

MR. J. A. DEWAR, M.P.S., 141 Kings Lane, Babington, Ches, left £15,777 (£12,118 net).

MR. R. R. FLETCHER, M.P.S., 110 Bennetts Lane, Bolton, Lancs, left £1,608 (£969 net).

MR. P. J. FOX, M.P.S.I., The Terrace, Traamore, co. Waterford, Republic of Ireland, left estate in England and the Republic of Ireland valued at £9,194.

MR. H. E. W. GORT, M.P.S., Winnett Cottage, Kelsall, Ches, left £11,333 (£11,254 net).

MR. G. K. GREENSTREET, M.P.S., Glan Noe, Edale, Derbyshire, left £30,203 (£30,008 net).

MR. C. B. HARRISON, M.P.S., 37 Deanhill Road, London, S.W.14, left £22,351 (£22,229 net).

MR. J. S. MITCHELL, 23 Turketel Road, Folkestone, Kent, formerly managing director of Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., left £73,910 (£73,414 net).

COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Monday, June 14

FILTRATION, SEPARATION AND CLARIFICATION ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE (FILTECH INTERNATIONAL), Earls Court, London, S.W.5. Until June 18.

Wednesday, June 16

BOURNEMOUTH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Postgraduate medical centre, Palmerston Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth, at 1 p.m. "Vomiting in Infancy."

INTERNATIONAL PLASTICS EXHIBITION (INTERPLAS), Olympia, London, W.14. Until June 26.

MANCHESTER PHARMACEUTICAL GOLFING SOCIETY, Delamere Forest golf club, Delamere, Northwich, Ches, Single-ball Stableford competition for Nicholas Products, Ltd., prize.

NORTHAMPTON BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Pitsford reservoir viaduct, at 7 p.m. Car rally. Spencer Arms hotel, Chapel Brampton, at 9 p.m. Buffet supper.

SCOTTISH DEPARTMENT, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 2.30 p.m. Annual meeting. Also Dr. J. C. Parkinson (deputy secretary, Pharmaceutical Society) on "The Provision of a Planned Pharmaceutical Service."

Thursday, June 17

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Belfast, Northern Ireland, Annual conference, Until June 24.

NOTTINGHAM BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 263 Derby Road, Bramcote, Beeston, at 6 p.m. Treasure hunt.

Sunday, June 20

SOUTH LONDON AND SURREY PHARMACISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Blackmoor golf club, Bordon, Hants, at 9.30 a.m. Stableford competition.

Exhibitions and Fairs

COMMERCIAL PLASTICS GROUP, Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Exhibition of product developments. Daily, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. June 15-25 (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Advance Information

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Annual meeting, Cambridge, September 1-8.

Prescribers' Press

Prescribers' Press

naphazoline in those preparations. The *Bulletin* recently drew attention to dangers associated with the drug in vasoconstrictor solutions and hoped that manufacturers would stop using it in products available without prescription. (*D.&T.B.*, May 28.)

CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals.

- SIMPLIFIED GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS of pesticides from blood. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June.
- DIURETIC EFFECT of some adrenocortical steroids in the rat. *J. Pharm. Pharmacol.*, June.
- DRUG ADDICTION. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, June.
- LOCAL ANALGESIA. Recent advances in. *Proc. roy. Soc. Med.*, June.
- TOLBUTAMIDE. Effects of, upon gastric secretion and emptying. *Brit. med. J.*, June 5.
- ORAL ANTICOAGULANTS. Reduction of "Rebound" hypercoagulability by gradual withdrawal ("tailing off") of oral anticoagulants. *Brit. med. J.*, June 5.
- EARLY PREGNANCY. The laboratory diagnosis of. *Practitioner*, June.
- THE UCG PREGNANCY test in general practice. *Practitioner*, June.
- INCOMPATIBILITY of medications of intravenous solutions. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, April.
- PILOCARPINE OPHTHALMIC SOLUTIONS. Utilising methylcellulose in the preparation of. *Amer. J. hosp. Pharm.*, April.
- SKIN CHANGES from coumarin congeners. *J. Amer. med. Ass.*, May 17.
- BIOSYNTHESIS OF INSULIN CHAINS A AND B. *Nature*, June 5.
- METHOTREXATE. Lack of effect of, on hepatic regeneration. *Nature*, June 5.
- URETHANE. A possible anti-folic acid effect of. *Nature*, June 5.
- METHOO for determining in vivo tablet disintegration. *J. pharm. Sciences*, May.

What doctors are reading about developments in drugs and treatments

THE "rebound" hypercoagulability found in patients whose long-term anticoagulant treatment is suddenly withdrawn appears to be considerably reduced by "tailing off" the dosage, according to the results of studies carried out at Withington Hospital, Manchester. In nine patients who had been on long-term therapy with nicoumalone for periods of five to forty-three months, dosage was reduced to half for two weeks, and to a quarter of the original dose for a further two weeks, before treatment was finally stopped. Effect of the regime was followed by coagulation studies. Although the dramatic changes associated with abrupt withdrawal of the drug were prevented, the authors find from their results that the regime should be further modified to provide an even more gradual withdrawal of treatment. (*B.M.J.*, June 5, p. 1475.)

COMMENTING on the failure of some psychiatrists and general practitioners to provide patients receiving monoamine-oxidase inhibitors with a warning on possible adverse reactions, a *B.M.J.* correspondent writes: "I feel there

should be some arrangement made whereby the patient could never obtain these drugs from any dispensary or chemist without these dietary precautions being printed on the label." (*B.M.J.*, June 5, p. 1496.)

THE hypothesis that malfunction of the catechol *o*-methyl transferase enzyme (concerned in the metabolism of catechol amines, e.g., noradrenaline) is the underlying cause of psychotic depression, is put forward by Dr. D. J. Roberts and Mr. K. J. Broadley (Brighton School of Pharmacy). They suggest that if that enzyme were rendered inactive, an excess of noradrenaline might appear in the brain (a synthesis from noradrenaline is suggested by the authors). From their hypothesis they are able to suggest how monoamine oxidase inhibitors and the antidepressive iminodibenzyl derivatives (e.g., imipramine) might act in alleviating the condition. (*Lancet*, June 5, p. 1219.)

THE manufacturers of Fenox (Boots, Ltd.), and Nez (Rybar Laboratories, Ltd.) nasal solutions, have announced, according to *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin*, that they will no longer use

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

The information given in the table is of number of appearances and total screen time in seconds. Thus 7/105 means that the advertiser's announcement will, during the week covered, be screened seven times and for a total of 105 seconds.

Period June 20-26	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales & West	South	North-east	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.
PRODUCT														
4711	2/30	1/15	1/15	2/30	2/30	1/15	2/30	2/30	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Alka-Seltzer	10/231	4/140	4/120	7/141	6/180	8/171	8/194	3/120	8/171	7/164	8/171	6/111	6/111	6/111
Anadin	2/60	6/144	3/90	6/121	3/44	4/120	3/90	4/130	4/120	1/30	2/60	2/60	—	1/30
Andrews liver salts	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	—	1/30
Anne French cleansing milk	1/30	—	1/30	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Askit powders	—	—	—	12/84	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/21	4/28	—	—
Beechams powders	4/36	3/29	3/29	4/44	16/200	4/36	14/186	4/36	4/36	13/195	1/15	3/21	—	4/28
Bien-etre splash Cologne	2/30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bodyfresh	—	—	—	—	5/150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunty baby products	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/30	—	—	—	—	—
Carnation corn caps	—	—	3/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clinic shampoo	3/90	3/90	6/180	3/90	6/180	4/120	6/180	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	2/60	—	8/240
Cuticura	—	2/14	2/14	2/14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/14	—	—
Dentu-creme	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Freczone	4/45	1/30	1/30	2/60	—	—	1/30	—	—	—	—	4/28	—	—
Fresh-aire	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	3/21
Germolene	3/21	2/14	2/14	—	3/21	4/28	3/21	2/14	3/21	3/21	—	2/14	—	—
Granose rolls	—	—	—	—	—	1/5	—	3/60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Immac	3/90	3/90	2/60	2/70	3/90	2/60	1/30	3/90	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	2/60
Nair	2/60	—	2/60	—	2/60	2/60	2/60	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	2/60
New Quick Kwells	3/45	—	—	3/45	—	4/60	—	—	—	3/45	—	—	—	2/30
Phyllosan	3/21	3/21	3/21	—	10/70	9/63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polaroid colour pack camera	2/75	2/75	2/75	—	2/75	—	—	—	2/75	—	—	—	—	—
Radox	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	3/90	—	3/90	—	—	—	—
Rennies	1/15	3/90	1/30	1/30	3/90	1/30	4/120	2/60	—	2/60	—	—	—	3/90
Right Guard	2/60	1/30	1/30	2/60	2/60	2/60	1/30	1/30	1/30	1/30	2/60	1/30	—	—
Rinstead pastilles	10/150	8/120	3/45	2/30	2/30	2/30	3/45	3/45	1/15	3/45	1/15	2/30	—	2/60
SR tooth-paste	3/90	3/90	3/90	4/120	4/120	3/90	3/90	4/120	3/90	2/60	3/90	2/60	—	3/90
Scholl foot exercise sandals	1/45	—	—	—	—	2/90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setlers	1/15	—	2/30	—	—	2/30	1/15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Signal tooth-paste	3/90	2/60	6/180	4/120	4/120	4/120	2/60	—	4/120	1/30	6/180	1/30	—	5/150
Sona bath additive	—	—	—	—	—	4/120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish Olive Oil	1/40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wright's coal tar soap	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	1/15	1/15	1/15	—	—

[illegible]

C106 30 0	6 0	—	triangular art silk					R	Set de Pantene (261 Christy)				
C107 32 10	6 7	—	2258 16 6	1 8	—				hair spray	68 0	17 0	3 1	
C108 34 0	6 4½	—	nylon 23 6	2 2	—			A	Solene (625 Hosezene) sanitary towels			2 3	
C109 27 10	5 7	—	fine nylon 85 23 6	2 2	—				soluble	1 21 1	—	2 6	
C110 27 10	5 7	—								2 23 5	—		
C112 31 3	6 3	—	D Merthiolate (413 Lilly)					D	Surfathesin (413 Lilly)				
C114 34 0	6 4½	—	suppositories (vaginal)						compound cream				
C115 26 11	5 5	—	A Minamino (291 Consolidated)					A	Tabloid (208 BW)				
C116 32 10	6 7	—	compound						quinidine sulphate				
C117 43 5	8 8	—	100mils 6 0ea	—	—				0.2gm 100	14 8ea	—	22 0	
C118 43 5	8 8	—	• Miochol (451 F&J)					R	Thiodril (117 BPL)				
C119 90 0	18 0	—	eye solution "Univials"						nasal spray	48 0	12 0	7 0	
C122 45 0	9 0	—	2cc 21 0ea	—	—				Tiodine (1490 IAP5) †				
C123 45 0	9 0	—	A Nivea (1164 55L)						pills	250 22 0ea	5 6ea	—	
decorated nets			creme tube 364 14 4	3 6	2 1				• Traka (1490 IAP5) †				
58,60,62 18 0	1 8	—	jar 384 48 0	11 9	7 0				lozenges	12 15 0	4 0	2 3	
human hair nets			366 36 0	8 10	5 3				100 54 0	13 6	—	—	
bun ordinary shades			family pack 370a 89 1	21 10	13 0				1000 37 0ea	9 3ea	—	—	
02 37 6	3 6	—	A shaving cream 280 19 11	4 10	2 11				• syrup	80oz 52 6ea	13 1ea	—	
gross	gross	—	C Opas (1335 Wigglesworth)					A	Uromide (291 Consolidated) †s4B				
white and grey	75 0	—	powder						tablets	25 7 1ea	1 9½ea	—	
gross	gross	—	8 3	1 11	1 4				V-Cil-K (413 Lilly) T5				
human hair cap			14 3	3 4	2 3				Pedipacs 125mgm sachet				
ordinary shades			24 0	5 6	3 6				12 4 4ea	—	6 6		
15,2D,35,4D,55,6D	37 6	3 6	16 9	3 10	2 6				144 50 0ea	—	75 0		
gross	gross	—	24 6	5 7	3 9				Wellcome (208 BW)				
white and grey	75 0	—	• Penicillin-V (1490 IAP5) Ts						fowl pest vaccine				
gross	gross	—	Comprimettes 125mgm						50mils 63 0	—	7 0		
nylon 10in			100 24 6ea	—	—				250mils 25 6ea	—	34 0		
50C,50D	32 0	3 0	500 116 6ea	—	—				500mils 49 6ea	—	66 0		
gross	gross	—	250mgm 50 25 0ea	—	—								
122C,122D	31 6	2 0	100 48 6ea	—	—								
gross	gross	—	250 117 6ea	—	—								
51C,51D	30 9	2 10½	A Procol (835 M&J) †										
gross	gross	—	Spansule capsules										
setting and slumber			8 40 6	—	5 0								
29C,29D,88C,88D	40 0	3 9	D Resinol (1101 Sangers) all products										
gross	gross	—	Robinate (285 Colman)										
99D 66 8	6 3	—	sachets										
gross	gross	—	D Robinson's (285 Colman)										
silk 10in 28C,28D	33 4	3 1½	lemon barley crystals 4oz										
gross	gross	—											

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